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MATHEO'S

MNEMONIC GRAMMAR

OF THE

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

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PREFACE.

In the following pages, the rules are brought before the MIND'S EYE in a concentrated form ; and arranged on MNEMONIC PRINCIPLES, so as to render them easy of acquirement, and to bid defiance to obliteration.

Every one must be aware how easy it is to remember a place once seen, and that no sooner do we think of it, than a whole train of ideas connected therewith present themselves—thus all that the learner has to do, is to take notice in what page, what square, in connection with what number, under what form, space, or colour, any rule is contained, and when required, will at all times be instantaneously suggested by this simple mode of ASSOCIATION.

Grammars generally have set exercises on each rule, but the author has known many, who, after having gone once or twice through the most popular grammars, committed blunders in almost every sentence, when required to write a fresh theme ; and if a few years had elapsed, every thing was forgotten : these rules being merely consulted *en passant*, understood in a vague manner, and consequently could make no lasting impression.

Now a far better method will be to commit the following rules to memory in a set of lessons ; whilst learning the contents of my word book, for in the acqui-

sition of a living language we have three main points requiring attention, viz., a knowledge of words, proper pronunciation, and idiomatic construction—thus during the first course, while the rules are being learned, the exercises fully mastered, and pronunciation perfected, the pupil should translate French into English, and back again into French, after the plan indicated in my class book—and during the next course his private study should be to translate a good English work into French for the application of the rules; and the lessons may be principally devoted to familiar conversation in the language.

ARTICLE, *Definite.*

	M.	F.	PL.	
N. ac.	*le,*	*la,*	*les.*	the
G. ab.	*de, du,*	*de la,*	*des.*	of or from the.
D.	*à, au,*	*à la,*	*aux.*	to the.

In the Nominative and ac. *l* with the apostrophe alone is prefixed to nouns singular beginning with a vowel or h mute of both genders : *l'homme, l'ame.*

In the Genitive and Dative, *de, à,* are used before nouns masculine beginning with a vowel or h mute ; when they moreover require *l'* after them : *de l'homme ; à l'amour ;* and *du, au,* before those beginning with a consonant or h aspirated.

The elision also takes place before nouns F. beginning with a vowel or h mute *à l'amitié, de l'humanité.*

In French the article is not only used before individual nouns ; but also before nouns of virtues, vices, arts, sciences, substances, elements, and metals taken in a general sense :

La paresse est un vice horrible. L'or est plus durable que l'argent.

Also before names of countries, provinces, mountains, rivers, seasons, and divisions of the Globe :

La France est plus grande que l'Angleterre.
L'été est plus agréable que l'hiver.

Also before adjectives [or any other word] used substantively :

Le vert est plus beau que le gris.

Observe.—When speaking as coming from any country, town or place in Europe, *de* alone is used : *Il vient de France.*

The same between two substantives :

La Reine d'Angleterre. Du vin d'Italie.

Except when representing countries in their resources, commerce, extent, greatness, virtues or vices :

La prospérité de la France. Le commerce de l'Angleterre.

A. All countries out of Europe take the article compound in the genitive, dative and ablative ; that is, either *du, de la, des,* instead of *de ;* and either *au, à la,* or *aux* instead of *à :*

Il vient des Indes, du Brazil, de l'Arabie, &c. Il va au Brazil, à la Guadloupe, &c. Except *Alger, Tunis, Tripoli, Madagascar, Maroc, Cartage, Candie, Babylone & Chipre.*

B. *Portugal* and the following provinces, *le Milanais, le Parmezan, le Mantuan, l'Abbruzze,* also take the article compound.

The same with a few provinces in France : *L'Anjou, le Dauphiné, le Maine, le Perche.* Also a few cities : *la Flèche, le Havre de Grace, la Rochelle, la Ferté.*

Observe however, that in the dative the above provinces take *dans : J'irai dans l'Anjou, &c.*

Countries composed of an Adj. and Sub. [except *Terre Neuve*] also take the article compound : *Il est allé aux Pays-Bas.*

Note.—In English the Genitive may be expressed either by *'s* or the pre. *of :* [and in some instances even by *to :* he is an enemy to good order. *Il est ennemi du bon ordre.*] Louisa's sister—the sister of Louisa ; but in French it can only be expressed in the last form : *La sœur de Louise.*

THE ARTICLE IS USED ALSO

A 1. Before nouns of dignities and professions, when followed by *Monsieur, Monseigneur, Madame* or *Mademoiselle :*

Monsieur le Docteur. Madame la Duchesse.

B 2. Before abusive appellations :

Monsieur le joueur. Madame la paresseuse.

C 3. Before an adj. followed by a noun in sentences of exclamation and admiration expressed without a verb ; with the noun repeated and *que* between them.

L'énorme Eglise que Saint Pierre.

D 4. Before the names of the following Italian Poets and Painters :

Le Tasse, l'Arioste, l'Aretin, le Guide, le Corège, le Carache, le Tintoret, l'Espagnolet, le Pinturichio, le Dominicain, le Bernardin ; all of which take the article compound in the genitive and dative : *Je parle du Tasse. On l'attribue au Carache.*

E Cases where no article is used :—

1. When Nouns are not taken in their full extent of signification : *Hommes, femmes, enfants et bien, tout fut sacrifié.*
2. After the conjunction *ni : vous n'avez ni or ni argent.*
3. When nouns of countries are preceded by *en : avez-vous été en Italie ? Il ira bientôt en France.*

F There are also a few cases where the article is omitted in French though used in English :

1. Before proper names numerically qualified : *Louis XVIII, Guilleaume IV, Charles XII, François premier, George III.*
2. Before substantives thus qualified : *Livre* 11*me*, *Chapitre* 12*me*, *Section* 2*me*, *Page* 13*me.*
3. Before comparatives of proportion : *Plus on voyage et moins on devient affecté.*
4. In the genitive before a noun of relationship, dignity or office, when preceded by a proper noun, or its pronoun : *Madame D. sœur de Monsieur B., gouverneur de G... Il est Maire de N..* Except after *ce : C'est le maire de N...*

G

M.	* F.	PL.
Ce, cet, cette—this, that.		*Ces*—these, those.

May be considered as demonstrative articles ; being always used with a noun : *Ce garçon. Cette fille.*

Mark.—When wishing to indicate more distinctly the object or person referred to, *ci* and *là* are placed after nouns, preceeded by *ce, cet, cette, ces :*

Cet homme-ci ; cette femme-là.

* *Cet* is used instead of *ce* before nouns masculin, beginning with a vowel or h mute : *cet ami, cet enfant, cet homme.*

ARTICLE, *Indefinite.*

		M.	F.	
N.	ac.	*un*,	*une*,	a, an.
G.	ab.	*d'un*,	*d'une*,	of or from a or an,
D.		*à un*,	*à une*,	to a or an.

This article is omitted in connexion with the *v.* to be, in the third person singular; except when the pron. *ce* is joined to it. Ex.

Elle est bonne fille— not *une bonne fille.*

Example with *ce.*

C'est un honnête homme. C'est une bonne fille.

Nor is this article expressed in the N. or *ac.* in any of the following cases, after the verb *être.*

1. Before nouns denoting title or dignity:
Il a été fait membre de l'académie des sciences.

2. Before National qualifications:
Vous n'êtes pas Anglais? Non, je suis Ecossais.

3. Before profession or business:
Etes-vous médecin? Non, monsieur, je suis Avocat.

NOR IS THIS ARTICLE USED IN FRENCH IN THE FOLLOWING CASES:

1. Before a substantive characterizing a preceding one: *M. D. vient d'être élu maire, honneur qu'il désirait depuis long-temps.*

2. After *quel* answering to *what*, beginning an exclamation: *Quelle somme énorme.*

3. Before the title of a work or any performance: *Traité de litérature Anglaise.*

Observe.—Before nouns of measure, weight and number, the definite article must be used:

Un chelin la pinte; trois louis l'arpent; quatre sols la douzaine.

In speaking of time and distance; a or per, are expressed by *par:*

Trois chelins par jour. Tant par mille.

A head, a man; are likewise rendered

Par tête, par homme, or *chacun.*

But, a piece, is rendered by the article definite, *la pièce.*

ARTICLE, *Partitive.*

		M.	F.	PL.	
N.	ac.	*du,*	*de la,*	*des*	some, any.
G.	ab.	*de,*	*de,*	*de*	of or from some, any.
D.		*à du,*	*à de la,*	*à des,*	to some, any.

De l', *d'*, *à de l'* before nouns beginning with a vowel or h mute masculine and feminine.

A. This article denotes the limited sense of the noun, and must be used on all occasions where the English word *some* is either expressed or understood, and repeated before every noun:

Apportez du pain, de la viande et des fruits.

B. It answers to *any* when asking questions: *Avez-vous du vin? Y a-t-il de l'eau? Ont-ils apporté des noisettes?*

Remark.—Whenever an adjective or adverb of quantity or negation* precede a noun spoken of in a partial sense, only the genitive can be used: *Elle a de beaux yeux et beaucoup de grâce, mais très peu d'esprit.*

Bien and *la plupart*, are the only adverbs of quantity forming an exception to this rule: *Il a bien du courage. Voilà bien des affaires. Elle a bien de l'audace. La pluspart des gens.*

De is also used—

1. After the words *espèce*, *que*, *quelque chose*, *rien*, *sorte*, *genre* and *mélange*, when preceding a noun or adjective: *Rien de bon. Quelque chose de blanc. Un mélange de farine et d'eau.*

2. After all adverbs of quantity immediately preceding a noun: *Beaucoup de travail et peu de profit.*

3. After *que* and *quoi* in sentences of admiration: *Que de peine et de soin!*

4. After *with* in the sense of *some* preceded by a verb, participle or noun: *Remplissez-le de vin. Il est saisi d'horreur.*

Observe.—*Some* or *any* pronouns genitive of partitive nouns, meaning some or any of it or them; are rendered by *en* and must always be expressed though often merely understood in English:

Have you any? yes I have (some)—*En avez-vous? oui, j'en ai.*
Have you? (some or any) *En avez-vous?* You have (some). *Vous en avez?*

The same in speaking of any object preceded by the indefinite article, or in connexion with number; the genitive pronoun *en*, of it, of them, must always be expressed in French though often omitted in English: Have you a pencil? yes, I have (one) (of it). Have you three horses? yes I have (three) (of them). *Avez-vous un crayon? oui, j'en ai un. Avez-vous trois chevaux? oui, j'en ai trois.*

* Should a substantive be followed by a word qualifying it the other cases must be used even after a negation: *Ne croyez pas des choses si absurdes.*

SUBSTANTIVES, Number of.

In general the plural only differs from the singular by the addition of *s*.

A

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Those ending in *au*, *eu*, take *x* in the plural.

B

2. *Bijou*, *caillou*, *chou*, *genou*, *hibou*, *pou*, also take *x*.

C

3. Those ending in *al* change *al* into *aux* in the plural, except *bal*, *cal*, *carnaval*, *pal*, *régal*, which follow the general rule.

D

4. *Bail*, *émail*, *corail*, *plumail*, *soupirail*, *vantail*, *travail*,* also change *ail* into *aux*.

E

5. *Ciel* makes *cieux*, except in the sense of *testers*, *canopy*, *climate*, *temperature*, and *first bed of a quarry*, when it merely takes *s*.

Œil makes *yeux*, in the sense of natural eyes ; in other cases it takes *s*.

Aïeul makes *aïeux*, in the sense of *ancestors* ; but it takes *s* when merely meaning *grandfather* or *grandmother*.

F

6. Words which end in *s*, *z*, or *x*, in the singular, remain the same in the plural.

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* *Travail* meaning machines for horse-shoeing or statistical reports merely takes *s*.

Bétail has no plural ; hence *bestiaux* is used.

Ail makes *aulx* in the plural.

Nouns in *ant* and *ent*, may either retain or reject the *t* in the plural : *des présents* or *des présens*, except in those of one syllable, where the *t* is never dropped : *une dent*, *des dents*.

COMPOUND SUBSTANTIVES.

A

1. When compounded of a noun and adjective both take the plural.*

Un cerf-volant. Des cerfs-volants.

B

2. When compounded of two substantives both also take the plural.†

Un chien-loup. Des chiens-loups.

C

3. In compound nouns, divided by a preposition, the first alone takes the plural. ‡

Un jet-d'eau. Des jets-d'eau.

D

4. In those compounded of a preposition and a substantive, or of a verb and substantive, the noun alone is pluralised.

Un avant-coureur. Des avant-coureurs.
Un garde-fou. Des garde-fous.

E

Observe.—Should there be a sense of unity in the noun no *s* is added in the plural :

Serre-tête, reveille-matin.

But if there be a sense of plurality in the noun it always takes *s* both in the singular and plural :

Un porte-mouchettes, des porte-mouchettes.

F

5. Those compounded of adverbs, prepositions or verbs; as *passe-partout*, will naturally remain singular, substantives and adjectives alone being susceptible of pluralisation.

EXCEPTIONS.

* *Des blanc-seings,*	*des terre-pleins,*	*des chevau-légers,*	*des grand-mère* or *messes.*
† *Un appui-main,*	*un bec-figues,*	*un brèche-dents,*	*un hôtel-dieu.*
Des appuis-mains,	*des bec-figues,*	*des brèche-dents,*	*des hôtel-dieu.*
‡ *Des coq-à-l'âne,*	*des pied-à-terre,*	*des tête-à-tête.*	

ADJECTIVES, *Gender of*

A

1. Adjectives ending in *e* mute, such as *sage*, *pâle*, *aimable*, *rouge*, *avare*, *large*, *&c.*, are of both genders.

B

2. Those not ending in *e* mute add one in the F.: *grand*, *grande.*

C

3. Those of the following terminations *el*, *eil*, *en*, *et*, *on*, *f*, *s*, *x*, make their F. in *elle*, *eille*, *enne*, *ette*, *onne*, *ve*, *sse*, *se.*

D

4. Those in *eur* formed from participles present, as: *chantant*, *chanteur*, change into *euse*, thus: *chanteuse*, except *débiteur*, *exécuteur*, *inspecteur*, *inventeur*, *persécuteur* which change into *ice*, as *débitrice*, *exécutrice*, *&c.*

E

5. Those in *teur* not formed from participles change all into *ice: protecteur*, *protectrice.*

F

6. Those in *érieur* take *e* mute: *inférieur*, *inférieure*, as also *majeur*, *mineur*, *meilleur.*

G

7. *Bailleur*, *chasseur*, *défendeur*, *devineur*, *demandeur*, *enchanteur*, *pêcheur*, *vengeur*, change into *esse*: *devineresse*, &c.

H

8. Those in *eur* expressing professions principally exercised by men, as: *imprimeur*, *auteur*, are the same for both genders.

I

9. Those in *c* only 7, three of which add *he*, viz., *blanc*, *franc*, *sec;* and the rest, *caduc*, *grec*, *public*, *turc*, change *c* into *que.*

Complet, *concret*, *discret*, *secret*, *inquiet*, *replet*, make *complète*, *concrète*, *discrète*, *secrète*, *inquiète*, *replète.*

K

The following change thus:

m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.
mauvais,	*mauvaise.*	*faux*,	*fausse.*	*vieillot*,	*vieillotte.*
niais,	*niaise.*	*préfix*,	*préfixe.*	*paysan*,	*paysanne.*
ras,	*rase.*	*roux*,	*rousse.*	*ambassadeur*,	*ambassadrice*
tiers,	*tierce.*	*frais*,	*fraîche.*	*gouverneur*,	*gouvernante.*
doux,	*douce*,	*sot*,	*sotte.*	*serviteur*,	*servante.*

m.	f.	m.	f.
favori,	*favorite.*	*nul*,	*nulle.*
lointain,	*lointaine.*	*prêt*,	*prête*
prochain,	*prochaine.*	*gentil*,	*gentille.*
benin,	*bénigne.*	*long*,	*longue.*
malin,	*maligne.*		

L

beau, *nouveau*, *fou*, *mou*, *vieu*, make
bel, *nouvel*, *fol*, *mol*, *vieil*, before a vowel or h mute, and
belle, *nouvelle*, *folle*, *molle* *vieille*, in the f.

PLURAL OF ADJECTIVES.—The generality merely add *s*. Those in *s* and *x* do not change in the plural. Those in *au* make their masculine plural by adding *x*. The generality in *al* make *aux* in the masculine plural; as, *moral moraux; égal, égaux; original, originaux; brutal, brutaux;* though *fatal, final, glacial, nasal, naval, théatral, frugal, pastoral, jovial,* merely take *s*, and the following have no m. plu.: *bénéficial, diagonal, diamétral, expérimental, instrumental, médicinal, mental, virginal, vocal, zodiacal.*

Degrees of Comparison.

Comparisons may be made in three different senses; by equality, superiority, and inferiority.

A

That of superiority is made by prefixing. . . . . *plus.*
That of inferiority by. . . . . *moins.*
That of equality by. . . . . { *aussi.*
In the affirmative. . . . . { *autant.*
In the negative. . . . . { *si.* / *tant.*

EXAMPLES.

B

L'homme honnête est plus heureux que le fourbe.
Les pauvres ont moins d'inquiétude que les riches.
Mon cheval est aussi gras que le vôtre.

Il y a autant d'arbres dans mon verger que dans le vôtre.
Ce jardin n'est pas si beau que l'autre.
Il n'a pas tant de bien que vous.

C

When adjectives express qualities in a high or highest degree, they are called superlatives; of which there are two sorts, the *absolute* and *relative.*

D

The absolute is formed by prefixing
très, fort, bien.—very.
L'Espagne est un très beau pays.
C'est un fort honnête homme.
Il est bien sévère.

E

The relative is formed by prefixing the ar. defi. *le, la, les ; C'est la plus belle femme de l'endroit.*
Thus the additions *er* or *r*, *st*, to the positive, are rendered by *plus, le plus:* rich, richer, richest—*riche, plus riche, le plus riche.*

F

Remark.—*plus, moins, aussi, autant,*
are often qualified by *bien ;* answering to a deal with the two first, and at least, in connexion with the two last.

Il est bien plus or *moins riche que lui.*
Il est bien aussi savant que nous.
Il a bien autant d'esprit que vous.

The ADJECTIVES.

bon *mauvais* *petit* } form their degrees as follows.
good bad small }

bon	*meilleur*	*le meilleur*
good	better	the best
mauvais	*pire*	*le pire*
bad	worse	the worst
petit	*moindre*	*le moindre*
little	less	the least

The ADVERBS.

bien *mal* *peu* } form their degrees as follows.
well ill little, few }

bien	*mieux*	*le mieux*
well	better	the best
mal	*pis*	*le pis*
ill	worse	the worse
peu	*moins*	*le moins*
little, few	less, fewer	the least

Observe.—Never say *plus bon* instead of *meilleur ;* nor yet *plus bien* instead of *mieux*

Nor must the comparative adjectives *meilleur*, *pire*, *moindre*, and the adverbs *mieux*, *pis*, *moins*, be used indiscriminately ; though generally rendered by the same words in English, which is easily avoided by knowing that the adverb qualifies a verb and the adjective a noun :

Il parle mieux que vous.
Son drap est meilleur que le vôtre.

Place of the Adjective.

In English the adjective preceeds the noun, but in French it is generally placed after, especially in the sense :

1. Of colour : *des yeux gris.*
2. Of figure : *une table ronde.*
3. Of nations : *un chapeau Français.*
4. Those derived from participles : *un arbre fleurissant, une fille instruite.*
5. Those denoting natural properties : *du lait chaud.*
6. Those ending in *il, ils, if, ive, ule, esque, ic, ique*, and indeed most adjectives expressing moral qualities :

Une femme vertueuse. Des peuples heureux.
Une vie paisible. Un homme sage.

Observe.—Some may however either preceed or follow the noun, for we may say *charmante fille* as well as *fille charmante :* but as it requires one well versed in the language to know when; it will be safer for the beginner to always place them after.

The following are however mostly placed before, for both genders :

beau, bon, brave, cher, chétif, galant, gros, honnête, jeune, joli, mauvais, méchant, meilleur, grand, moindre, petit, saint, vieux, vrai.

When *grand* means *tal*, *galant* a courtier, and *cher* dear in price, they follow the substantive.

Comparatives of proportion, made either between substantives or adjectives, must follow the verb :

Plus un homme est sage plus il est estimable.

Should two or more adjectives follow to qualify a noun : they must always be placed after : *Un enfant beau, aimable et spirituel.*

In the feminine of *grand* the *e* is suppressed, and supplied by an apostrophe before *faim, peur, soif, mère, messe, chambre.*

Concord.

1. Adjectives must agree in gender and number with their substantives.

---

2. Two nouns singular require the adjective plural; as, *son père et sa mère sont aveugles.*

A. When two substantives are of different genders the adjective must moreover be masculine; as, *son nez et sa bouche sont trop petits.*

The adjectives *demi*, *excepté*, *nu*, *supposé*, are only declined when following the noun, and even then *demi* only varies in gender: *une demi heure, deux heures et demie.*

Adjectives of Dimension.

Generally the adjectives *gros*, *épais*, *haut*, *profond*, *large*, are turned into their substantives *grosseur*, *longueur*, *épaisseur*, *hauteur*, *profondeur*, *largeur.*

1. With the prep. *de* before them: *Trente pieds de largeur et huit pieds de hauteur.*

---

2. After *un*, *une* or any other number *de* is also required before the word of measure:

Un arbre de trente pieds de hauteur.
Cinq appartemens de vingt-cinq pieds de largeur
Et de trente-deux pieds de longueur.

---

3. The same in speaking indeterminately or collectively;

Des montagnes de treize mille pieds de hauteur.

Observe.—That whenever in English the verb *to be* is employed in relation to measure, the verb *avoir* must be used in French:

Notre jardin a deux cents pieds de largeur.
Cet arbre a quarante-cinq pieds de hauteur.

Mark.—The above construction may be reversed; that is instead of the substantive the adjective can be used:

Une maison haute de quarante pieds.
Une rivière large de trois milles.

But the former construction is preferable.

Government of Adjectives.

A. Some adjectives govern the preposition *à* and others *de*.

The following govern *à*

admirable	*beau*	*désagréable*	*hardi*	*pareil*	*sujet*
adroit	*bon*	*diligent*	*ingénieux*	*porté*	*utile*
agile	*civil*	*disposé*	*inexorable*	*prêt*	*cher*
agréable	*incivil*	*doux*	*inutile*	*premier*	*occupé*
aisé	*conforme*	*enclin*	*laid*	*propre*	
alerte	*comparable*	*exacte*	*lent*	*prompt*	
ardent	*contraire*	*facile*	*nuisible*	*sensible*	
assidu	*dernier*	*habile*	*opposé*	*semblable*	

A

EXAMPLES.

Ce n'est pas facile à croire.
Je suis prêt à partir.

B. The following govern the preposition *de*.

accusé	*chargé*	*digne*	*fatigué*	*libre*	*satisfait*
aise	*content*	*droit*	*fou*	*lieu*	*soin*
assuré	*comble*	*ennuyé*	*furieux*	*mécontent*	*sûr*
avide	*contrit*	*enragé*	*incapable*	*occasion*	*surpris*
besoin	*coutume*	*en état*	*indigne*	*plain*	*taxé*
capable	*curieux*	*envie*	*incertain*	*qualifié*	*tord*
certain	*dépendent*	*exempt*	*joyeux*	*ravi*	*vide*
chéri	*dessin*	*fâché*	*las*	*raison*	

B

EXAMPLES.

Il est digne de récompense.
Il est libre de faire ce qu'il veut.
C'est une chose qui dépend de vous-même.
Je suis ravi de vous voir.

C. The adjectives, *affable*, *complaisant*, *bon*, *cruel*, *généreux*, *indulgent*, *prevenant*, govern the prep. *envers* in the sense of towards:

Il était si bon envers ses connaissances.
Soyons généreux envers le prochain.

C

D. *Plus*, *moins*, *autant*, *tant*, when immediately followed by a substantive, govern *de*; *Plus de tendresse; moins de fierté; autant d'ennemis; tant de courage.*

Observe.—When *plus* or *moins* are adjectives of quantity, or used in connexion with a noun of number, *than* is expressed by *de*, instead of *que:*

Elle a plus de trois cents louis par an.

E. Cardinal numbers preceeding a past participle require *de* after them:

Il y en eut trente de tués et vingt de blessés.

Note.—The words *one*, *ones*, are not expressed after an adjective:

He has three coats; a blue one, a green one, and a black one.
Il a trois habits, un bleu, un vert et un noir.

D

There are some excellent ones.
Il y en a d'excellentes.

NUMBERS.

CARDINAL.

Un, une.	*unité*	*Quatorze*		*Soixante*	*soixantaine*
Deux.	*couple, paire*	*Quinze*	*quinzaine*	*Soixante et un*	
Trois	*trio*	*Seize*		*Soixante-dix*	
Quatre		*Dix-sept*		*Soixante et onze*	
Cinq		*Dix-huit*		*Quatre-vingt*	
Six	*demi-douzaine*	*Dix-neuf*		*Quatre-vingt-un*	
Sept		*Vingt*	*vingtaine*	*Quatre-vingt-dix*	
Huit	*huitaine*--week	*Vingt et un*		*Cent*	*centaine*
Neuf		*Vingt-deux*		*Mille*	*millier*
Dix		*Trente*	*trentaine*	*Un million*	
Onze		*Trente et un*		*Un millard*	
Douze	*douzaine*	*Quarante*	*quarantaine*	*Un billion*	
Treize		*Cinquante*	*cinquantaine*		

A

B Ordinal numbers, except *premier* and *second*, are all formed by adding *ième* to the cardinal: *deuxième, troisième, quatrième, &c.*

C Immediately before a noun *cent* takes an *s* in the plural, if not followed by another number.

Deux cents arbres. Deux cent trente arbres.

D *Mille* never alters in the plural: *quarante mille fantassins.*
Mille is contracted in dates; as, *mil huit cent douze.*

E In reckoning the days of the month, the cardinal numbers are used in French: *Le vingt du mois prochain. Le trois juillet. Ils seront ici le dix.*
Remember.—That *on* is never expressed in dates nor yet *of* before any names of months.

F The same in speaking of kings: *Louis XVI., Charles XII., George IV;* except first and second, or Charles the fifth; as *François premier, George second, Charles quint.*

G Before *onze* and *onzième* the definite article is used, as if these words began with a consonant; *le onze, du onzième.*

H Observe.—*Un* is never used with *cent* or *mille*, thus we say, *cent personnes, mille ans.*
Nor is *et* expressed in dates or when stating any number of objects; thus we say:

Mil huit cent trente—not *et trente.*
Cent dix maisons—not *et dix.*

Definition of the Parts of Speech.

The noun represents an object of any kind, either physical, moral, or ideal: tree, virtue, ghost.

The Article is a word placed before nouns to define them: *a* tree, *the* trees.

The Adjective is a word qualifying the substantive: *blue* eyes, *large* eyes.

The Pronoun is a word supplying the noun or other words referred to: *he*, *it*, *which*.

The Verb is a word which affirms a peculiar state or action: the weather *is* hot, the tree *falls*, Peter *studies*.

The Adverb is a word which qualifies either a verb, adjective, or even another adverb: he writes *well*, the weather is *very* hot, he *very willingly* agreed to my terms.

The Preposition is a word which shews the relation one object bears to another: we are out *of* danger, he is going *towards* London.

The Conjunction is a word used to connect different members of a sentence: he *and* I are on very good terms.

The Interjection is a word expressing emotions of joy, sorrow, &c.

Cases.

By Cases we understand certain relations in which nouns or pronouns stand to each other, and other parts of speech in a sentence.

Thus though we have strictly speaking but three cases; Nominative, when the person or thing acting is named; Possessive or Genitive, when an object is said to belong to an object; Objective, when the person or thing named is the end of an action. Yet in the objective, nouns or pronouns stand again in three different relations to each other, a thing may be given to, taken from, or simply referred to, as in the following sentence: Frederick took William's book from the shelf and gave it to Robert, or, he took his book from it and gave it to him.

And thus we shall find it at least convenient to subdivide the objective into Dative, [giving to] Accusative, [simply pointing out the object on which the action implied in the verb terminates,] and Ablative, [taking from,] though the ablative is in French expressed exactly like the genitive.

Every sentence has a subject or thing named which is the Nominative case, and a predicate or what is affirmed of the subject, which is the object.

The subject will always be either a noun, (which may be qualified by an adjective,) pronoun or infinitive.

The predicate, at least one verb representing the thing or action affirmed or denied, and whatever object may be affirmed by such action; as, "Frederick thinks." "Frederick thinks of the money which Mr. D. promised him."

The subject may always be known by putting the question, who or what, to the verb; as, "she sings delightfully;" "their noise amused me." Who sings delightfully? *she*. What amused me? *their noise*.

The object is known by putting the question, whom or what, to the verb; as, "she sings Scotch airs most delightfully;" "he gave them all he had." She sings what? He gave to whom?

Thus it will be understood that the object is the regimen, or complement, of the attribute or verb; for the word or member of a sentence governed by a *v.* is called regimen; as, Education developes the mental powers; the mental powers is the *regimen* or *clause* governed by the verb developes.

We have two kinds of regimen, or objects, direct and indirect; the direct object completes the signification of the verb without the aid of any other word, and answers to the question *qui*, for persons, and *quoi*, for things: *Il estime beaucoup les anglais. J'aime le commerce. Il estime qui? J'aime quoi?* And the indirect regimen only completes the signification of the verb by the aid of certain words called prepositions: *à*, *de*, *dans*, *pour*, *avec*, *&c.* and hence answers to the question, *à qui*, *de qui*, *&c.*, in relation to persons; and *à quoi*, *de quoi*, *&c.* in relation to things:

Il parle de Platon. Il s'applique au commerce.

Government means influence in construction; that is one word requires another to be in such or such a form; thus, certain verbs always govern the next in the subjunctive; some always govern one preposition, others another; and certain substantives, adjectives, and prepositions, govern certain cases.

PRONOUNS, Personal.

	Subjectives.		Objectives.		Subjectives.		Objectives.	
A	*je, moi*	I	*me, moi*	me.	*nous*	we	*nous*	us.
	tu, toi	thou.	*te, toi*	thee.	*vous*	you	*vous*	you or ye.
	il, lui	he.	*le, lui*	him.	*ils, eux,* *elles*	they.	*les, leur, eux,* *les, leur, elles*	them
	elle	she.	*la, elle, lui*	her.				

B

1. Subjectives, except in interrogations, precede the verb :

Je parle de vous, il part demain, que fait-il ?

C

2. The subjective pronouns may become separated from the verb by *ne* or an objective one : *Vous ne l'avez pas reçu ;* but never by an adverb, hence we could not say, as in English, *Je souvent danse*, but *Je danse souvent. Je rarement rêve*, but *Je rêve rarement.*

D

3. The subjectives *moi*, *toi*, *lui*, *eux*, are used with the *v. être* accompanied by *ce*, instead of their relatives, *je*, *tu*, *il*, *ils : C'est moi*, (not *je*) *c'est toi*, (not *tu*) *est-ce lui ?* (not *il*) *c'est eux qui me l'ont dit*, (not *ils*).

The same when the *v.* is merely understood, which often happens especially in relation to the words *qui*, *que*, *seul : qui l'a fait? moi* or *pas moi.*

Lui qui a tout perdu. Eux seuls sont coupables.

E

Objectives, though placed after a verb in English, must always precede it in French :

Vous les connaissez. Je leur ai parlé.

F

EXCEPTIONS.

1. When speaking affirmatively in the imperative :

Donnez-moi du pain. Apportez-lui de l'eau.

G

2. In the dative, when relating to a reflected verb, or any of the following : *penser*, *songer*, *courir*, *accourir*, *aller*, *venir*, *avoir affaire-égard-recours*, *prendre garde*, *faire attention*, *viser*, and *être*, in the sense of belonging. In which cases it is expressed by *à moi*, *à toi*, *à lui*, *à elle*, *à nous*, *à vous*, *à eux*, *à elles* after the verb :

Vous pouvez vous fier à nous. Je penserai à vous.

But in other cases the dative is expressed by the pronouns *me*, *te*, *lui*, *nous*, *vous*, and *leur*, before the verb :

Il me parle, elle lui plaît, nous leur écrivons.

And remember that in the *D.* the pre. to *à* is always implied in the above pronouns : *il me parle* instead of *parle à moi, &c.*

H

3. In the genitive and ablative :

Nous parlions d'elle. Vous venez de chez lui.

Except when expressed by *en : Nous en parlions* instead of *nous parlions d'elle, de lui, d'eux, d'elles.*

A. When a verb governs a plurality of pronouns in the third person, the ac. precedes the dative:

Nous le lui pardonnons.

B. But when the verb governs pronouns of different persons, the dative precedes the accusative:

Nous vous le payerons.

C. The pronouns *je*, *tu*, *nous*, *vous*, must be repeated before each verb in different tenses:

Je dis et je dirai toujours que j'avais tort.
In the same tense they may or may not be repeated.

D. Governed pronouns are always repeated:

Il l'aime, l'adore et lui obéit.

Pronouns precede the verb in the following order:

Me, te, se, nous, vous.	*Il me l'avait bien dit.*
Le, la, les.	*Se les fit-il apporter?*
Lui, leur.	*Le lui avez-vous dit?*
Y.	*Les leur ont-ils promis?*
En.	*Il ne t'y en enverra pas.*
	Vous ne les y avez pas mis.
	Leur y en avez-vous apporté?
	Vous leur y en passerez au plutôt.

In a reflective sense pronouns succeed thus:

Je me, tu te, il se, nous nous, vous vous, ils se, &c.; and correspond to I myself, thou thyself, he himself, we ourselves, you yourselves, they themselves:

Je me flatte. Nous nous flattons.

They are never separated except interrogatively: *se plaint-elle?*

In the genitive *même* is added to the pronouns *moi*, *toi*, *lui*, *elle*, *nous*, *vous*, *eux*, *elles* in a reflected sense after all verbs:

Elle s'occupe trop d'elle-même. Vous parlez toujours de vous-même.

Mark.—No pro. being used in the Imperative after the second person of verbs not reflected, only one must be used in reflective or reflected ones, and *toi* used instead of *te*: *dépêche-toi.*

Soi.—One's self, itself, himself, herself.

In speaking of persons *soi* is only used with indefinite pronouns, such as *on*, *celui*, *celle*, *quiconque*, *chacun*, *personne*, or after an Infinitive:

Chacun pense à soi. Pourquoi tant songer à soi?

One's self is always rendered by *soi* or *soi-même* when preceded by a pre.:

C'est folie que d'avoir une trop bonne opinion de soi or *soi-même.*

Soi is always placed after the *v.* and preceded by a preposition.

Se—The Indefinite personal pro. *se*—one's self (always used with verbs reflective or reflected) is defined by the subjectives *il*, *elle*, *ils*, *elles*, or even *lui*, *eux*, preceding it: *ils* or *elle se flatte; eux se vanter de....* and can only become separated from the verb by one of the following objectives *le*, *la*, *les*, *en*, *y*:

Ils se les mettrons en chemin. Il s'en passera. Elle s'y rendra demain.

The pronouns *it*, *they*, or *them*, used in relation to animals or things are expressed as follows:

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
N.	it	*il, elle* or *ce*	they or them	*ils, elles* or *ce.*
G.	of it	*en*	of them	*en,*
D.	to it	*lui, y*	to them	*leur, y.*
A.	it	*le, la*	them	*les.*

objectives. objectives.

These are subjected to the same laws as the former, in their position relative to the verb.

EXAMPLES.

C'est un beau chapeau; mais il me coûte cher.
En êtes-vous sûr? Y en mettrez-vous?
Le croyez-vous? Je les mangerai.

1. *En* generally refers to a noun previously named, and expresses the genitive in speaking either of persons, animals or things; as,
Il s'en plaint, he complains of him, her, it or them.
Il en est fatigué, he is tired of him, her, it or them.

2. The dative is expressed by *lui, y, leur.*
Lui and *leur* generally refer to animals:
Ce chien a faim, donnez-lui à manger.
And *y* to inanimate objects:
Ce vin est trop fort mettez-y de l'eau.

3. With the verbs *se fier*, and *penser*, *y* also stands for *à lui, à elle:*
Vous pouvez vous y fier. Il n'y pense plus.

4. *En* and *y* also partake of an adverb of place; *y* stands for *here, there, within, hither, to it;* as, *allez-y, venez-y, il y est. En* for from thence, from it or there; as, *j'en viens*, I come from it, thence or there.
And remember that though in English the words corresponding to *en* and *y* are often merely understood; they never can be omitted in French, whether they act as pronouns or adverbs.

Observe.—The pronouns corresponding to *it* and *they* must always assume the gender of the noun they represent:
Cette maison est petite, mais elle est commode.

Le is also used, when *so* conveys the meaning of *it.*
I told him *so—Je le lui dit.*

Remember.—That *it* and *them* employed indirectly, that is with a preposition, are always expressed either by *en*, *y*, or an adverb in speaking of inanimate objects.

A

EXAMPLE:

Prenez cette bourse et mettez-y votre argent, or:— } not *dans elle.*
Mettez votre argent dedans..... }
Qu'en pensez-vous, or *que pensez-vous de cela ?*.... not *d'elle, de lui, &c.*

But in the N. and ac. *it*, *they* or *them* must be expressed by either *il*, *elle*, *ils*, *elles*, *le*, *la*, *les*, or *ce*, in connexion with *être*, everything being either m. or f.

Me, *te*, *le*, *la*, *les*, *leur*, are never separated from the *v.* nor used without it, except with the words *voici*, *voilà*, or in that sense.

Hence after prepositions and conjunctions, we can only use their

B relatives, *moi*, *toi*, *lui*, *elle*, *(nous, vous,) eux*, *elles: comment vivre sans lui ! venez avec eux.*

Except *me*, *te*, *le*, *la*, *les*, *leur*, be immediately followed by an Infinitive, in which case they must be preceded by the prepositions:

Sans les voir, pour la punir. Qu'avez-vous à leur donner.

Moi is used instead of *je* or *me* in pointing out differences, but then it is always followed by its relative *je*.

C *Elle apprend la danse et moi j'apprends le dessin.*

And the same rule applies to . . *toi*, *lui*, *eux.*
Which are followed by their relatives . *tu*, *il*, *ils.*

An additional pronoun must be placed before the verb after pronouns of different persons:

D *Lui et moi* nous *travaillons toujours.*

The same when a noun accompanies personal pronouns:

Son père et moi nous *vous assisterons.*

Remember, *le*, *la*, *les*, always express the ac., *lui*, *leur* the D.

E whenever *to* is or could be applied in English.

Je le, la, les, poursuiverai. Je lui, lui, leur écrirai.

Le—it, them, so representing a substantive or adjective used substantively must do this in gender and number.

F *Etes-vous Madame B. ? Oui, Monsieur, je la suis*

But remains invariable when representing an adjective or substantive used adjectively.

Ne sont-elles pas malades ? Non, elles ne le sont pas.

PRONOUNS, Possessive.

A

M.	F.		PL.		
Mon	*ma*	—	*mes.*	my.	Absolute or possessive adjectives, repeated before each noun.
Ton	*ta*	—	*tes.*	they.	
Son	*sa*	—	*ses.*	his, her or his.	
*Notre**		—	*nos.*	our.	
Votre		—	*vos.*	your.	
Leur		—	*leurs.*	their.	

B

M.	F.	PL	PL.		
Le mien,	*la mienne*	—*les miens,*	*les miennes.*	mine.	Relatives, used instead of sub.; hence take the article.
Le tien,	*la sienne*	—*les tiens,*	*les tiennes.*	thine.	
Le sien,	*la sienne*	—*les siens,*	*les siennes.*	his or hers.	
Le nôtre,	*la nôtre*	—	*les nôtres.*	ours.	
Le vôtre,	*la vôtre*	—	*les vôtres.*	yours.	
Le leur,	*la leur*	—	*les leurs.*	theirs.	

C

1. Possessive adjectives do not agree in gender with the noun of the possessor, as in English, but with the object possessed. In accordance with the general rule that the adjective agrees in gender and number with the substantive.

L'Epoux doit aimer sa femme—not *son femme.*

D

2. The genitive, thus expressed in English, my sister's, her brother's, &c., is put in the dative in French, either with *appartenir* or *être*, when preceded by the sub.: *Ce parapluie appartient à ma sœur, et ce bâton est à moi.* But when followed by the sub. it is, like in English, put in the genitive:

My brother's hat. *Le chapeau de mon frère.*

E

3. After the verb *être*, implying to belong to, possessive pronouns must be expressed by personals with the prep. *à*, as follows:

mine,	thine,	his,	hers,	ours,	yours,	theirs.
à moi,	*à toi,*	*à lui,*	*à elle,*	*à nous,*	*à vous,*	*à eux.*

Ex. *Ce cheval est à moi, ce carosse est à vous et le bâton est à lui;* except the sub. be left out and *ce* joined to verb *être;* as, *Est-ce le sien? Non, c'est le vôtre.*

F

4. The relatives mine, thine, his, &c., preceded by *of* placed after a sub. to which they relate, must be expressed by the absolutes *mes, tes, ces, &c.*

A brother of his—*Un de ses frères.*
A house of mine—*Une de mes maisons.*

G

Mon, ton, son, must be used before nouns f. beginning with a vowel or h mute, in order to avoid the *hiatus.*

H

Nouns of relationship (except papa and mama) and friendship must be preceded by their corresponding pronouns: *J'y vais mon père. N'y allez pas mon ami.*

* *Notre* and *votre* take no accent when preceeding a sub., but must have it when preceeded by the article.

PRONOUNS, Demonstrative.

M.	F.	
celui,	*celle.*	he, that, she, that.
celui-là	*celle-là.*	that.
celui-ci	*celle-ci.*	this.

M.	F.	
ceux	*celles.*	they, these, those.
ceux-ci	*celles-ci.*	these.
ceux-là	*celles-là.*	those.

ce qui, ce que, what. *ceci,* this. *cela,* that.

1. When *he*, *him*, *she*, *her*, *they*, or *them* followed by *who* or *whom* in the sense of *that*, does not relate to any individual previously mentioned, or if used in an indeterminate sense; that is, implying any one, demonstratives must be used instead of personals.

Ex. *Celui qui paie ses dettes vit heureux. Celle que j'aime demeure loin d'ici.*

But if denominating persons previously mentioned, personals are used.

Ex. *Eux qui me firent tant de promesses. Elle que j'aime si tendrement.*
Lui qui venait me voir si souvent.

2. In English the demonstratives are often left out and construed in the possessive case in a manner which cannot be done in French.

Ex. You may put those books amongst my brother's—those of my brother.
Vous pouvez mettre ces livres parmi ceux de mon frère.

3. When *ce qui* or *ce que* begin a sentence of two parts, *ce* is repeated before the verb *être*, if it be not followed by an adjective:

Ce qui m'intéresse le plus, ce sont ses enfants. Ce qu'il dit est vrai.

4. Observe.—*What* in the sense of *that which, that thing which* is rendered by *ce qui* when it stands as subject to the verb following, and by *ce que* as object:

What you say is true.—*Ce que vous dites est vrai.*
What amuses me vexes you.—*Ce qui m'amuse vous fâche.*

In the first sentence the verb is say, well and who says? You; hence *you* is the subject, and *what* expressing the thing said, the object.

In the second sentence the verb is amuse; well and what amuses me? the thing represented by *what;* hence *what* is the subject.

6. *Ceci* and *cela* are never used but in speaking of inanimate objects: *ceci est amer et cela est doux.*

PRONOUNS, Relative.

	N.	*qui*	who	which or that.
A	G.	*de qui* or *dont*	of whom	whose, of which.
	D.	*à qui, au quel, &c.*	to whom	which or that.
	Ac.	*qui* or *que*	whom	which or that.

A. *Qui* when not preceded by a prep. is used both for persons and things in the nominative:

B *La personne qui vint hier. L'arbre qui fleurit si bien.*

But when preceded by *de* or *à* it can only be applied to rational objects.

B. *Que* is used for all objects in the accusative:

Les hommes et les chevaux que nous vîmes hier...

C Observe.—*Qui*, *que*, *dont*, cannot relate to two nouns without ambiguity, hence *lequel*, *&c.*, which refer to the first of two successive ones must be used in such cases: *est-ce l'enfant de la femme lequel vînt hier? lequel* relates to *enfant;* but *qui* would relate to either.

	M.	F.	
N.	*le quel*	*la quelle*	which.
G.	*du quel* or *dont*	*de la quelle*	of which.
D.	*au quel*	*à la quelle*	to which.
Ac.	*le quel*	*la quelle*	which.
		PLURAL.	
N.	*les quels*	*les quelles*	which.
G.	*des quels* or *dont*	*des quelles*	of which.
D.	*aux quels*	*aux quelles*	to which.
Ac	*les quels*	*les quelles*	which.
	quoi	*de quoi* or *dont*	*à quoi.*
	what	of what	to what.

1. When in the genitive relative pronouns immediately follow their antecedent, (that is the word to which they relate,) they are generally expressed by *dont.*

L'homme dont il est question.
E *La chose dont je m'occupe.*

Observe. But if they become separated from their antecedent by a substantive, then those corresponding to *dont* must be used.

Voilà un homme sur l'honneur de qui on aurait tord de se reposer.
Voilà un lac sur les bords duquel je me plairait.

2. In speaking of inanimate objects, whenever the relative pronouns *which* and *what* governed by any of the prepositions *to, at, in, into,* and *with,* can be expressed by the adverbs *whereat, wherein, whereto,* they must be rendered by the adverb *où:*

F *Le poste où il est placé. Le but où il tend.*

PRONOUNS, Interrogative.

Qui ?—who ? whom ? *Quoi ? que ?*—what ?

	M.	F.	
S.	*Quel, lequel.*	*—quelle, laquelle.*	what or
PL.	*Quels, lesquels.*	*—quelles, lesquelles.*	which.

A

1. *Quoi* and *que*, are never applied to persons, but to things :

De quoi s'agit-il ? à quoi pensez-vous ?

B

2. The difference between *quoi* and *que* interrogative is, that *que* always begins the sentence :

Que faites-vous ? Que pensez-vous?

Whereas *quoi* never does so, except when by itself : *quoi ?* what ? or *quoi quoi ?* what what ? Or in a declamatory sense in the place of comment : *Quoi vous daignez encore lui parler ?* But in all other cases *quoi* is preceded by a prep. :

C

De quoi vous occupez-vous ? A quoi est-il propre ?

3. *Quel, quelle, &c.*, are always joined to some noun with which they agree :

D

Quel ouvrage avez-vous là ? Quelle plainte veut-il dire ?

Various kinds of *que*.

A. Besides *que* relative and *que* interrogative, we have *que* admirative, how or how much ; as,

E

How bountiful is nature !	*Que la nature est bienfaisante !*
How fortunate we are !	*Que nous sommes heureux !*

B. *Que* conjunctive has a very extensive application, and not only characterises most conjunctions as, *sans que*, *plus que*, *dès que*, *&c.*, but may even supply many, and must be used every time the word *that* (conj.) is or could be expressed.

F

Nous étions à Paris le jour qu'il fut couronné.
Qu'il l'aime ou non il faut qu'il le fasse.

C. *Que* also answers to than : *Il est plus sage que moi ;* also to *but* or *only* in a restrictive sense :

G

Il n'a que très peu d'esprit.

When *que* stands for how much or how many, followed by a substantive, it requires *de* after it ; as, *que de rumeurs. Que d'enfants gâtés.*

H

How many, preceded by a preposition, is rendered by *combien de* : *Dans combien de difficultés ne s'est-il pas trouvé.*

I

PRONOUNS, Indefinite.

Autrui—others, other people, is invariable, and used only in the G. and D.

Ne touchez point au bien d'autrui.

*Chacun**—every one, every body, is invariable: *Chacun à son tour.*

L'un, l'autre—one another take both gender and number, and when governed by a prep. it must not as in English be placed before, but between them:

Elles se détestent les unes les autres. Ils parlent toujours mal l'un de l'autre.

A

L'un et l'autre—both
L'un ou l'autre—either.
Ni l'un ni l'autre—neither
} take also both gender and number, and when preceded by a pr. it must be repeated before *l'un* and before *l'autre*: *Je ne le dirai ni aux uns ni aux autres.*

Nul—no one, no body, can only be used as subject to the v.: *Nul ne peut se vanter d'être parfait.*

Quelqu'un—somebody, is invariable: *Quelqu'un vous l'a dit.*

Quelqu'un, quelqu'une—some, any, make in the pl. *quelques-un, quelques-une.*

Quiconque—whoever, is invariable, and as a nominative governs the *v.* in the third per. sing.

Qui que ce soit qui or *que*—whoever, whosoever,
Quoi que ce soit qui or *que*—whatever, whatsoever,
} govern the subjunctive.

Qui que ce soit or *fut*
Quoi que ce soit or *fut*
} when attended by *ne* mean no one, no body whatever, nothing, nothing whatever.

Qui or *quoi que ce soit*, are used in the present, future, imperative, preterite indef. and

Qui or *quoi que ce fut* in the imperfect, preterite and conditional:

Ne faites de mal à qui que ce soit. Il ne voulait écouter qui que ce fut.

The following words though generally classed among the Indef. pronouns are mere adjectives, and mostly placed before a noun with which they agree.

Quelque—some, any. *Chaque*—each, every. *Certain*—certain, some. *Nul*—not one. *Aucun*—none, no one, not any.

Quelque—whatever makes two words before a verb [which must be in the subj.]

B

and the first always agrees with the subject of the verb:

Quel que soient ses profits il n'est pas riche.

Quelque—however, followed by an adjective, participle or adverb is invariable being then an adverb: *quelque riches qu'ils soient.*

Aucun
Nul
} take gender but no number, except when joined to a sub., which has no singular, as: *troupes, pleurs, gages.*

*Chacun**—each, (every one) is an adjective, and takes no number, but agrees in gender with the noun to which it relates: *Chacune de ces dames a un parasol.*

On—one, any body, corresponds to such indefinite and general expressions as, people say, one supposes, it is rumoured, &c.,

C

it requires the verb in the third person singular; and must be repeated before every verb of which it is the subject:

On le flatte et on le trompe sans cesse.

Note.—After *et, si, où, ou*, an *l'* is prefixed to *on*, for the sake of euphony.

Si l'on me demande dites que je suis occupé.

The same after *que* when the next word begins by *c.* or *q*:

Pourvu que l'on ne quitte pas le certain pour l'incertain.

EXCEPTIONS.—When the following words begin by *l*: *Il veut qu'on le quitte.*

Verbs.

There are five kinds of verbs, Active, Passive, Neuter, Reflective, and Impersonal. Active verbs express an action done by the subject, and we may always put immediately after them somebody or something:

Je les aime beaucoup. J'estime le mérite.

Passive verbs express an action received or suffered by the subject, and we may always put after them, *de* or *par*—by:

Elle est estimée de tout le monde.

Neuter verbs either express no action or else an action done by the subject; but can never have a direct object after them; hence, contrary to the active verb, we can never put somebody or something immediately after: we could not say *demeurer quelqu'un*, *voyager quelque chose*.

Reflected or Pronominal verbs express an action reflecting upon its author, that is, the subject acts upon itself, and is at the same time the agent and the object of the action, and we may always place oneself after the infinitive present, or one another, each other in a reciprocal sense.

Some verbs, such as *s'adonner*, *s'emparer*, *se repentir*, *s'abstenir*, *&c.*, are called essentially pronominal; being never used without a double pronoun.

Impersonal verbs are only used in the third person singular:

Il suffit. Il convient.

Moods.

Mood means mode or manner of affirming.

There are five moods, the Indicative, which affirms in a positive manner:

Je soutiens, soutenais, soutint, et soutiendrai toujours.

The Conditional, which affirms in a conditional manner:

Je lirais si j'avais le temps.

The Imperative, in a commanding and exhorting manner:

Partons sur le champ.

The Subjunctive, in a subordinate or dependent manner:

Je doute qu'ils réussissent.

And the Infinitive, in a manner vague, without designation of either number or person:

Chanter, danser, rire et boire.

TENSES.

In French there are five kinds of past tenses between simple and compound.

A The *Imperfect* and *Preterite definite* are simple :

Il parlait, elle parla.

The *Preterite indefinite*, *Plusperfect* and *Preterite anterior* are compound ; that is, formed out of the auxiliary and participle :

Il a-avait-eut parlé.

The Imperfect is used—

1. To denote an action present or taking place at the time of another also past :

Je dansais quand vous entrâtes.

2. Every time we speak of habitual actions, and reiterated events :

B *Elle se promenait tous les jours. Cela arrivait très souvent.*

3. In speaking of inclinations and qualifications bodily or mental of persons no longer existing :

Napoleon avait beaucoup d'esprit ; mais il était trop ambitieux.

4. After the conjunction *if*, instead of the conditional :

S'il parlait moins on l'écouterait d'avantage.

The *Preterite definite* denotes a time entirely past, and requires an interval of one day at least :

C *Il vendit son cheval hier.*

And is also used in speaking of things happening but once :

Il naquit à Rome et mourut à Paris.

D The *Plusperfect* denotes an action taken place before another also past :

Il avait fini lorsque j'entrais.

The *Preterite anterior definite* also expresses an action taking place before another that is likewise past ; but here the following sentence must determine when the action took place, hence the first part of a sentence or section will be subordinate to the second :

E *Dès qu'il eut finit nous entrâmes.*

The *compound of the present ; J'ai chanté, &c.*, is used to express an action past in a period not yet elapsed or at a time which is not specified :

Nous avons eu une bonne récolte cette année.
Ils ont reçu beaucoup de marchandises.

G Future.—The future anterior denotes that an action will be just ended, when or even before another is about to commence :

Quand j'aurai fini ma lettre j'irai sur le quai

Auxiliary Verbs.

Infin.	*P. Pr.*	*P. pa.*	*Ind. pr.*	*Imperf.*	*Preter.*	*Future*	*Condit.*	*Imperat.*	*Sub. pr.*	*Imperfect*
have	having	had	I have	I had or was having	I had	I shall or will have	I should could would might have	have thou &c.	that I may have	that I had or might have
avoir	*ayant*	*eu*	*j'ai*	*avais*	*-eus*	*-aurai*	*-aurais*		*que j'aie*	*que j'eusse*
			tu a	*avais*	*eus*	*auras*	*aurais*	*aies*	*— aies*	*— eusses*
			il a	*avait*	*eut*	*aura*	*aurait*	*qu'il ait*	*— ait*	*— eût*
			nous avons	*avions*	*eûmes*	*aurons*	*aurions*	*ayons*	*— ayons*	*— ussions*
			vous avez	*aviez*	*eûtes*	*aurez*	*auriez*	*ayez*	*— ayez*	*— ussiez*
			ils ont	*avaient*	*eurent*	*auront*	*auraient*	*qu'ils aient*	*— aient*	*— eussent*

Compound tenses of this verb are formed by merely adding the participle past ; as,

Pret.indefi. Plup. Pret. ant. Fut. ant. Cond. past. Preterite. Plusperfect.
J'ai eu, j'avais eu, j'eus eu, j'aurai eu, j'aurais eu, que j'ai eu, que j'eusse eu.

to be	being	been	I am	I was	I was	I shall or will be	I would or should be	be thou	that I be or may be	that I might be or were
être	*étant*	*été*	*je suis*	*étais*	*fus*	*serai*	*serais*		*que je sois*	*que je fusse*
			tu es	*étais*	*fus*	*sera*	*serais*	*sois*	*—sois*	*—fusses*
			il est	*était*	*fut*	*sera*	*serait*	*qu'il soit*	*—soit*	*—fut*
			nous sommes	*étions*	*fûmes*	*serons*	*serions*	*soyons*	*—soyons*	*—fussions*
			vous êtes	*étiez*	*fûtes*	*serez*	*seriez*	*soyez*	*—soyez*	*—fussiez*
			ils sont	*étaient*	*furent*	*seront*	*seraient*	*qu'ils soient*	*—soient*	*—fussent.*

Compound tenses of this verb are formed by merely adding the participle past to the simple tenses of *avoir* : *J'ai—avais—eus—aurai—aurais—aie—eusse—été, &c.*

When the auxiliaries are learnt the Pupil should conjugate them negatively, which is done by placing the verb between *ne* and *pas : je n'ai pas* or *ne suis pas, &c.*, after which they should be conjugated with an interrogation affirmative, and an interrogation negative.

Interrogative Form.

AVOIR.		*ETRE.*	
Affirmative.	Negative.	Affirmative.	Negative.
ai-je ?	*n'ai-je pas ?*	*suis-je ?*	*ne suis-je pas ?*
as tu ?	*n'as-tu pas ?*	*es-tu ?*	*n'es-tu pas ?*
a-t-il ?	*n'a-t-il pas ?*	*est-il ?*	*n'est-il pas ?*
avons-nous ?	*n'avons-nous pas ?*	*sommes-nous ?*	*ne sommes-nous pas ?*
avez-vous ?	*n'avez-vous pas ?*	*êtes-vous ?*	*n'êtes-vous pas ?*
ont-ils ?	*n'ont-ils pas ?*	*sont-ils ?*	*ne sont-ils pas ?*

Observe.—The verb to be is never used with the participle present in French ; as, you are writing, he is walking, &c. ; in all such cases the sense is expressed by the simple verb as follows :

You are writing—*vous écrivez* ; (you write) not *vous êtes écrivant.*
He is walking—*il marche* ; (he walks) not *il est marchant.*

In English the verb to be is used before the adjectives, cold, hungry, thirsty, hot, afraid, right, wrong ; but the French idiom requires the verb to have and these adjectives turned into their corresponding substantives :

J'ai faim, soif, chaud, peur, raison, tord, froid.

The same in speaking of age : *Quel age avez-vous ? J'ai douze ans.*
Observe.—We may also say *être effrayé, alteré, affamé, dans l'erreur.*

Regular Verbs.

Infinitive.	P. pr.	P.p.	Pr. ten.	Imperf.	Preter.	Future	Condit.	Imperat.	Subj. pr.	Imperf.
aim-er	*ant*	*é*	*e*	*ais*	*ai*	*erai*	*erais*		*que-e*	*que-asse*
			es	*ais*	*as*	*era*	*erais*	*es*	*es*	*asse*
			e	*ait*	*a*	*era*	*erait*	*qu'il-e*	*e*	*ât*
			ons	*ions*	*âmes*	*erons*	*erions*	*ons*	*ions*	*assions*
			ez	*iez*	*âtes*	*erez*	*eriez*	*ez*	*iez*	*assiez*
			ent	*aient*	*erent*	*eront*	*eraient*	*qu'ils-ent*	*ent*	*assent*
fin-ir	*issant*	*i*	*is*	*issais*	*is*	*irai*	*irais*		*isse*	*isse*
			is	*issais*	*is*	*iras*	*irais*	*is*	*isses*	*isses*
			it	*issait*	*it*	*ira*	*irait*	*isse*	*isse*	*ît*
			issons	*issions*	*îmes*	*irons*	*irions*	*issons*	*issons*	*issions*
			issez	*issiez*	*îtes*	*irez*	*iriez*	*issez*	*issiez*	*issiez*
			issent	*issait*	*irent*	*iront*	*iraient*	*issent*	*issent*	*issent*
sent-ir	*ant*	*i*	*sens*	*ais*	*is*	*irai*	*irais*		*e*	*isse*
			sens	*ais*	*is*	*iras*	*irais*	*sens*	*es*	*isses*
mentir			*sent*	*ait*	*it*	*ira*	*irait*	*-e*	*e*	*ît*
partir			*-ons*	*ions*	*îmes*	*irons*	*irions*	*ons*	*ions*	*issions*
repentir			*ez*	*iez*	*îtes*	*irez*	*iriez*	*ez*	*iez*	*issiez*
sortir			*ent*	*aient*	*irent*	*iront*	*iraient*	*ent*	*ent*	*issent*
v-nir	*enant*	*enu*	*iens*	*en-ais*	*ins*	*iend-rai*	*iend-rais*		*ienne*	*insse*
			iens	*ais*	*ins*	*ras*	*rais*	*iens*	*iennes*	*insses*
tenir			*ient*	*ait*	*int*	*ra*	*rait*	*ienne*	*ienne*	*înt*
			enons	*ions*	*înmes*	*rons*	*rions*	*ennons*	*ennions*	*inssions*
			enez	*iez*	*întes*	*rez*	*riez*	*ennez*	*enniez*	*inssiez*
			ienent	*aient*	*inrent*	*ront*	*raient*	*ienent*	*iennent*	*inssent*
ouvr-ir	*ant*	*ouvert*	*e*	*ais*	*is*	*irai*	*irais*		*e*	*isse*
			es	*ais*	*is*	*iras*	*irais*	*es*	*es*	*isses*
couvrir			*e*	*ait*	*it*	*ira*	*irait*	*e*	*e*	*ît*
offrir			*ons*	*ions*	*îmes*	*irons*	*irions*	*ons*	*ions*	*issions*
souffrir			*ez*	*iez*	*îtes*	*irez*	*iriez*	*ez*	*iez*	*issiez*
			ent	*aient*	*irent*	*iront*	*iraient*	*ent*	*ent*	*issent*
re-cevoir	*eevant*	*çu*	*çois*	*cevais*	*çus*	*eev-rai*	*eev-rais*		*çoive*	*çusses*
			çois	*cevais*	*çus*	*ras*	*rais*	*çois*	*çoives*	*çusses*
all			*çoit*	*cevait*	*çut*	*ra*	*rait*	*çoive*	*çoive*	*çât*
in			*cevons*	*cevions*	*çûmes*	*rons*	*rions*	*cevons*	*cevions*	*çussions*
-evoir			*cevez*	*ceviez*	*çûtes*	*rez*	*riez*	*cevez*	*ceviez*	*çussiez*
			çoivent	*cevaient*	*curent*	*ront*	*raient*	*çoivent*	*çoivent*	*çussent*
rend-re	*ant*	*u*	*s*	*ais*	*is*	*rai*	*rais*		*e*	*isse*
			s	*ais*	*is*	*ras*	*rais*	*s*	*es*	*isses*
all				*ait*	*it*	*ra*	*rait*	*e*	*e*	*ît*
in			*ons*	*ions*	*îmes*	*rons*	*rions*	*ons*	*ions*	*issions*
-dre			*ez*	*iez*	*îtes*	*rez*	*riez*	*ez*	*iez*	*issiez*
			ent	*aient*	*irent*	*ront*	*raient*	*ent*	*ent*	*issent*
cra-indre	*ignant*	*int*	*ins*	*ign-ais*	*ign-is*	*ind-rai*	*ind-rais*		*ign-e*	*ign-isse*
			ins	*ais*	*is*	*ras*	*rais*	*ains*	*es*	*isses*
all			*int*	*ait*	*it*	*ra*	*rait*	*gne*	*e*	*ît*
in			*ignons*	*ions*	*îmes*	*rons*	*rions*	*gnons*	*ions*	*issions*
-dre			*ignez*	*iez*	*îtes*	*rez*	*riez*	*gnez*	*iez*	*issiez*
			ignent	*aient*	*irent*	*ront*	*raient*	*gnent*	*ent*	*issent*
instrui-re	*sant*	*t*	*s*	*sais*	*sis*	*rai*	*rais*		*se*	*sisse*
			s	*sais*	*sis*	*ras*	*rais*	*s*	*ses*	*sisses*
all			*t*	*sait*	*sit*	*ra*	*rait*	*se*	*se*	*sît*
in			*sons*	*sions*	*sîmes*	*rons*	*rions*	*son*	*sions*	*sissions*
uire			*sez*	*siez*	*sîtes*	*rez*	*riez*	*sez*	*siez*	*sissiez*
			sent	*saient*	*sirent*	*ront*	*raient*	*sent*	*sent*	*sissent*
conn-aître	*aissant*	*u*	*ais*	*aissais*	*us*	*ai-trai*	*ai-trais*		*ai-sse*	*usse*
			ais	*aissais*	*us*	*tras*	*trais*	*ais*	*sses*	*usses*
all in			*ait*	*aissait*	*ut*	*tra*	*trait*	*aisse*	*sse*	*ât*
aître			*aissons*	*aissions*	*ûmes*	*trons*	*trions*	*aissons*	*ssions*	*ussions*
except			*aissez*	*aissiez*	*ûtes*	*trez*	*triez*	*aissez*	*ssiez*	*ussiez*
naître			*aissent*	*aissaient*	*urent*	*trons*	*trions*	*aissent*	*ssent*	*ussent*

Irregulars.

Infinitive.	P. pr.	P. p.	Pr. tense.	Imperf.	Preter.	Future	Condit.	Imperat.	Subj. pr.	Imperf.
aller	*allant*	*allé*	*vais* *vas* *va* *all-ons* *-ez* *vont*	*all-ais* *-ais* *-a* *-ions* *-iez* *-aient*	*all-ai** *-as* *-a* *-âmes* *-âtes* *-èrent*	*ir-ai* *-as* *-a* *-ons* *ez* *ont*	*ir-ais* *-ais* *-ait* *-ions* *-iez* *-aient*	*va* *qu'il aille* *allons* *allez* *-ailleut*	*que j'aille* *ailles* *aille* *aillions* *ailliez* *-aillent*	*que j'all-asse* *asses* *ât* *assions* *assiez* *assent*
acqu-ér-ir	*é-rant*	*is*	*iers* *iers* *ert* *ér-ons* *-ez* *-ièrent*	*ér-ais, etc.*	*is, etc.*	*ér-rai, etc.*	*ér-rais,etc.*	*iers* *ière* *érons* *érez* *ièrent*	*ière* *ières* *ière* *érions* *ériez* *ièrent*	*isse, etc.*
-réaill-ir	*ant*	*i*	*e, etc.*	*ais, etc.*	*is, etc.*	*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc.*	*-e, etc.*	*e, etc.*	*isse, etc.*
-bouill-ir	*ant*	*i*	*bous* *bous* *bout* *-ons* *-ez* *-ent*	*ais, etc.*	*is, etc.*	*irai, etc.*	*irais, etc.*	*-s, etc.*	*e, etc.*	*isse, etc.*
-veill-ir	*ant*	*i*	*e, etc.*	*ais, etc.*	*is, etc.*	*erai, etc.*	*erais, etc.*	*-e, etc.*	*e, etc.*	*isse, etc.*
-n-ir	*fuyant*	*fui*	*is* *is* *it* *fuy-ons* *-ez* *fuient*	*fuy-ais, etc.*	*is, etc.*	*irai, etc.*	*irais, etc.*	*-is* *-ie* *fuy-ons* *-ez* *fuient*	*ie* *ies* *ie* *fuy-ons* *-ez* *fuient*	*isse, etc.*
-mour-ir	*ant*	*mort*	*meur-s* *-s -t* *ons, ez* *meurent*	*ais, etc.*	*us, etc.*	*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc.*	*-meur-s* *-e, ons* *ez* *meurent*	*meur-e,-es,* *-e, ions,* *iez* *meurent*	*russe*
-our-ir	*ant*	*u*	*s, etc.*	*ais, etc.*	*us, etc.*	*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc.*	*-s, etc.*	*e, etc.*	*usse, etc.*
-dorm-ir	*ant*	*i*	*dors, dors* *dort,-ons,etc.*	*ais, etc.*	*is, etc.*	*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc.*	*-s, etc.*	*e, etc.*	*isse, etc.*
-vert-ir	*ant*	*u*	*s, etc.*	*ais, etc.*	*is, etc.*	*irai, etc.*	*irais, etc.*	*-s, etc.*	*e, etc.*	*isse, etc.*
-serv-ir	*ant*	*i*	*sers, sers* *sert-ons,etc.*	*ais, etc.*	*is, etc.*	*irai, etc.*	*irais, etc.*	*-s, etc.*	*e, etc.*	*isse, etc.*
-ass-eoir	*eyant*	*is*	*ied, etc.* *eyons, eyez* *ient*	*eyais, etc.*	*is, etc.*	*erai, etc.*	*erais, etc.*	*-ieds, ey,* *eyons,eyez* *eyent*	*eye, etc.*	*isse*
-déch-oir		*u*	*ois, ois,* *oit, oyons,* *oyez, oient*		*us, etc.*	*errai, etc.*	*errais, etc.*	*-ois, oie* *oyons, oyez* *oient*	*oie, oies* *oie, oyons* *oyez, oient*	*usse, etc.*
-mou-voir	*vant*	*mu*	*meus, etc.* *meut, -vons,* *-vez, meuvent*	*vais, etc.*	*mus, etc.*	*vrai, etc.*	*vrais, etc.*	*meus, meuve* *vons, ez* *meuvent*	*meu-ve, etc*	*musse, etc.*
-pour-voir	*voyant*	*vu*	*vois, etc.*	*voyais, etc.*	*rus, etc.*	*voirai, etc.*	*voirais, etc*	*-vois, etc.*	*voie, etc.*	*visse, etc.*
-pou-voir	*vant*	*pu*	*puis* or *peux* *peux, peut* *-vons, vez* *peuvent*	*vais, etc.*	*pus, etc.*	*rrai, etc.*	*rrais, etc.*		*puisse, etc.*	*puisse, etc.*
-voir	*chant*	*su*	*is, etc.*	*vais, etc.*	*sus, etc.*	*aurai, etc.*	*aurais, etc.*	*sache, etc.*	*sache, etc.*	*susse, etc.*
-valoir * *-équi-va-loir*	*lant*	*lu*	*ux, ux,* *aut, lons,* *lez, lent.*	*lais, etc.*	*lus, etc.*	*udrai, etc.*	*udrais, etc*	*-ux, ille,* *lons, lez,* *lent.*	*ille, etc.* * *le, les, le,* *lions, liez,* *illent.*	*lusse, etc.*
-o-ir * * *-prévoir*	*yant*	*vu*	*is, is,* *oit, yons,* *yez, ient.*	*yais, etc.*	*vis, etc.*	*verrai, etc.* * *prevoirai, etc.*	*verrais, etc* * *prevoirais, etc.*	*-is, ie,* *yons, yez,* *ient.*	*ie, ies, ie,* *yons, yez,* *ient.*	*visse, etc.*
-vou-loir	*lant*	*lu*	*veux, etc.* *-lons, lez,* *veulent.*	*luis, etc.*	*lus, etc.*	*drai, etc.*	*drais, etc.*		*veuille, etc.* *-lions,* *liez,* *veuillent*	*lusse, etc.*
-ir-re	*sant*	*dit*	*s, s, t,* *sons, tes,* *sent.*	*sais, etc.*	*s, etc.*	*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc.*	*-s, etc.*	*se, etc.*	*sse, etc.*

* Or *fus—fus—fut—fûmes—fûtes—furent*

Infinitive.	P. pr.	P. p.	Indi. pr.	Imperf.	Preter.	Future.	Condit.	Imperat.	Subj. pr.	Imperf.
écri-re	*vant*	*t*	*s, etc.*	*vais, etc.*	*vis, etc.*	*rai, etc,*	*rais, etc.*	*-s, etc.*	*ve, etc.*	*visse, etc.*
li-re	*sant*	*lu*	*s, etc.*	*sais, etc.*	*lus, etc.*	*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc.*	*-s, etc.*	*se, etc.*	*lusse, etc.*
ri-re	*ant*	*ri*	*s, etc.*	*ais, etc. ions, iez, aient.*	*s, etc.*	*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc.*	*-s, etc.*	*e, es, e, ions, iez. ent.*	*sse, etc.*
vi-re	*ant*	*vecu*	*vis, etc.*	*ais, etc.*	*vecu, etc.*	*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc.*	*-vis, etc.*	*e, etc.*	*vecusse, etc*
tai-re	*sant*	*tu*	*s. etc.*	*sais, etc.*	*tus, etc.*	*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc.*	*-s, etc.*	*e, etc.*	*usse, etc.*
suffi-re	*sant*	*suffi*	*s, etc.*	*sais, etc.*	*s, etc.*	*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc.*	*-s, etc.*	*se, etc.*	*sse, etc.*
trai-re	*treyant*	*t*	*s, s, t, tra-yons, yez, ient.*	*trayais, etc.*		*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc,*	*-s, -e, tra-yons, -yez, ent.*	*e, etc.*	
fai-re	*sant*	*t*	*s, etc.*	*sais, etc.*	*fis, etc.*	*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc.*	*-s, fasse, sons, tes, fassent.*	*fasse, etc.*	*fisse, etc.*
croi-re	*croyant*	*cru*	*s, s, t, croyons, yez, croient.*	*croyais, etc.*	*crus, etc.*	*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc.*	*-s, e, croyons yez, ent.*	*e, s, e, croyons, yez, ent.*	*crusse, etc.*
boi-re	*buvant*	*bu*	*s, s, t, bu-vons. -vez, vent.*	*buvais, etc.*	*bus, etc.*	*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc.*	*-s, ve, bu-rons, -rez boivent.*	*ve, ves, ve, bu-rions, -viez, boivent*	*busse, etc.*
conclu-re	*ant*	*conclu*	*s, etc.*	*ais, etc.*	*s. etc.*	*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc.*	*-s, etc.*	*e, etc.*	*sse, etc.*
vain-cre	*quant*	*cu*	*cs, cs c, quons, quez, quent*	*quais, etc.*	*quis, etc.*	*crai, etc.*	*crais, etc.*	*-cs, que, etc.*	*que, etc.*	*quisse, etc.*
batt-re	*ant*	*u*	*bats, bats, bat, ons, ez, ent.*	*ais, etc.*	*is, etc.*	*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc.*	*-bats, bate, -ons, ez, ent.*	*e, etc.*	*isse, etc.*
rom-pre	*pant*	*pu*	*ps, etc.*	*pais, etc.*	*pis, etc.*	*prai, etc.*	*prais, etc.*	*-ps, etc.*	*pe, etc.*	*pisse, etc.*
cou-dre	*sant*	*su*	*ds, ds, d, -sons, etc.*	*sais, et c.*	*sis, etc.*	*drai, etc.*	*drais, etc.*	*-ds, se, sons, etc.*	*se, etc.*	*sisse, etc.*
mou-dre	*lant*	*lu*	*ds, ds, d, -lons, etc.*	*lais, etc.*	*lus, etc.*	*drai, etc.*	*drais, etc.*	*-ds, le. -lons, lez, lent.*	*le, etc.*	*lusse, etc.*
suiv-re	*ant*	*i*	*suis, suis, suit, -ons, etc.*	*ais, etc.*	*is, etc.*	*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc.*	*-suis -e, etc.*	*e, etc.*	*isse, etc.*
exclu-re	*ant*	*exclu*	*s, etc.*	*ais, etc.*	*s, etc.*	*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc.*	*-s, etc.*	*e, etc.*	*sse, etc.*
confi-re	*sant*	*t*	*s, etc.*	*sais, etc.*	*s, etc.*	*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc.*	*-s, etc.*	*se, etc.*	*sse, etc.*
plai-re	*sant*	*plu*	*s, etc.*	*sais, etc.*	*plus, etc.*	*rai, etc.*	*rais, etc.*	*-s, etc.*	*se, etc.*	*plusse, etc.*
pren-dre	*ant*	*pris*	*ds, ds, d, -ons, etc.*	*ais, etc.*	*pris, etc.*	*drai, etc.*	*drais, etc.*	*-ds, ne, -ons, etc.*	*ne, nes, ne, ions, etc.*	*prisse, etc.*
ré-soudre	*solvant*	*solu*	*souds, ds, d, -sol-vons, etc.*	*solvais, etc.*	*solu, etc.*	*soudrai, etc.*	*soudrais, etc.*	*sous, etc.*	*solve, etc.*	*solusse, etc.*
met-tre	*tant*	*mis*	*s, s, t, tons, tez, tent.*	*tais, etc.*	*mis, etc.*	*trai, etc.*	*trais, etc.*	*-s, e, -tons, etc.*	*te, etc,*	*misse, etc.*
nai-tre	*ssant*	*né*	*s, s, t, ssons, etc.*	*ssais, etc.*	*naquis, etc.*	*naîtrai, etc*	*naîtrais, etc.*	*-s, etc.*	*sse, etc.*	*naquisse, et*
croî-tre	*ssant*	*cru*	*s, s, t, ssons, etc.*	*ssais, etc.*	*crus, etc.*	*trai, etc.*	*trais, etc.*	*-s, sse, ssons, etc.*	*sse, etc.*	*crusse, etc.*

Defective Verbs.

Assaillir—is seldom used but in the Preterite, Infinitive and past Participles.

Faillir—is seldom used except in the Imperfect and Compound Tenses, in other cases *manquer* is used.

Défaillir—is used only in the Infinitive ; in other cases *tomber en défaillance* or *s'évanouir* is used instead.

Férir—to strike is only used thus : *Sans coup férir.*

Gésir or *gir* is used only in the third persons : *Il gît, ci gît.*

Ouïr—is used only in the compound tenses with *dire : Nous avons oui dire.* In its simple tenses *entendre* or *apprendre* takes its place :

Quand apprîtes vous sa mort ?

Vêtir—to clothe is used only in the Infinitive and past Participle, and so is *revêtir—habiller* supplies the other tenses.

Choir—and its derivatives *déchoir, échoir*, are seldom used but in the past Participles : *chu, déchu, échu.*

Though *échoir* is used in the third person singular of the present and future *échoit, échait, écherra*, in speaking of term or rent day and inheritance.

Votre term échoit aujourd'hui. Mon loyer échait demain.
Il vous écherra quelque chose de cette succession.

Seoir—to sit, is only used in the Infinitive with *aller* or *devoir* and in the Participle past with *être.*

Seoir—to become, to fit or suit ; is used only in the present, preterite, future and conditional.

Braire—is used only in the third person of the Indicative present ; the other tenses and persons are expressed by placing *se mettre* before the Infinitive.

Accroire—is used only in the Infinitive with *faire : En faire accroire, &c.*

Clore—is only used in the present thus : *Je clos, tu clos, il* or *elle clot, ils* or *elles closent.* and in all the persons of the future : *Je clorrai. &c.*, and conditional *je clorrais, &c.*

Its derivatives—*éclore, déclore, forclore*, as also *enclore* ; are seldom used but in the Infinitive, and compound tenses, with both *être* and *avoir.*

Dédire, contredire, interdire, médire, prédire, derivatives of *dire* ; are regular in the second person of the Indicative present :

Vous dédisez—contredisez—interdisez—médisez—prédisez.

Preclure—is seldom used but reflected in the Infinitive and compound tenses.

Joindre—is only used in the Infi. preceded by *commencer* or *aller.*

Frire—is used only in the past Participle *frit* and the following persons of the Indicative and future : *Je fris, tu fris, il-elle* or *on frit,—Je frirai, tu frira, il-elle* or *on frira.* The other tenses and persons are formed with *faire* before *frire.*

Observations on some Verbs.

Aller in the sense of leaving a place is used pronominally with *en ;* as :

Je m'en vais. Ils s'ent vont ; that is going from it—the place.

The same with *venir*, *revenir*, *retourner : Ils s'en retournent.*

Employer and all other verbs in *yer*, change *y* into *i*, when forming a single syllable : *J'emploie, Ils emploient &c.*, and the first and second persons plural of the Imperfect of the Indicative and Subjunctive present take an *i* after *y* :

Vous grasseyiez toujours alors. Il veut que nous payions,

Envoyer makes in the Future and Conditional :

J'enverrai, j'enverrais, instead of *j'envoyerai, j'envoyerais.*

Verbs which end in the Infinitive in *eler* and *eter*, as ; *appeler*, *projeter* double the *l* and *t* before *e* mute :

Je projette. Il appelle, &c.

Except however those in *éler*, *éter*, as : *rélever*, *répéter*, *&c.*, which change the accute *e* into the grave before a mute syllable, as : *Je pèse. Il se promène, etc.*

A Hyphen is always placed between the *v.* and the pronoun in an interrogative sense : *vient-il ?*

A Verb ending in *e* mute in the first person sing. takes an accute accent : *Parlé-je ?*

If a verb ends with a vowel and its subjective pro. begins with another, a *t* is placed between them to avoid the hiatus : *danse-t-elle ?*

The first and second person plural always take an accent circumflex : *Nous vîmes, &c.*

Verbs in *ger* require an *e* between *g*, *e*, and *o ;* to soften the sound of *g : Il nagea ; nous mangeons.*

Verbs in *cer*, require a cedilla under *c* before *a*, *o*, *u*, to give it the soft sound of *s : Il plaça. Nous plaçons. Ils aperçurent.*

The Participles masculin of *devoir*, *redevoir*, are accentuated *dû*, *redû.*

Luire and *nuire* take no *t* in the Participle past : *lui*, *nui.*

Note.—Every verb has one of the terminations seen in the foregoing tabular arrangement ; that is *r* or *e*, and in this sense there are only two classes of verbs ; but if we look at the *syllabic* terminations there are four ; *er*, *ir*, *oir*, *re*—the first includes above three fourths (about 2700) which are all regular except *aller ;* that is they are in every person, mood and tense inflected like *aimer.*

The rest are more irregular ; hence in order to facilitate the acquisition of them, the models have been extended to 10 ; which greatly reduces the irregular list. In *ir* for instance, there are only 10 ; as all besides those in the tables of *ouvrir*, *venir*, *sentir*, are conjugated like *punir*, about 200.

Observe.—The foregoing models regular and irregular, include every primitive verb in the language, and that all derivatives are conjugated like their primitives ; thus : *consentir, pressentir, ressentir, &c.*, follow *sentir.*

Revenir, prevenir, survenir, &c., follow *venir.*

Abstraire, extraire, soustraire, &c, follow *traire*, and so with the rest.

Note.—Haïr is regular, and takes two points in every tense and person except in the three singular of the indicative present, *je haïs, tu haïs, il haït*, and the second person singular of the imperative : *haïs.*

Impersonal Verbs.

These are conjugated only in the third person singular with *il.*

Those in *er* ; such as *geler*, *grêler*, *arriver*, *&c.*, belong to the first conjugation and are all regular except *y aller de*, which is conjugated like *aller*.

Pleuvoir, *falloir*, *y avoir*, *valoir*, and *être*, are conj. as follows :

Infinitive	P. pr.	P. pa.	Indi. pr.	Imperf.	Preter.	Future	Condit.	Subj. pr.	Imperf.
pleuv-oir	*ant*	*plu*	*il pleut*	*il pleuvait*	*il plut*	*il pleuvera*	*il pleuverait*	*qu'il pleuve*	*qu'il plût*
falloir			*faut*	*fallait*	*fallut*	*faudra*	*faud*r*ait*	*faille*	*fallût*
valoir									
y avoir			*y a*	*y avait*	*y eut*	*y aura*	*y aurait*	*y ait*	*y eût*
il est / *c'est*	*itis*	*y ayant* / *y ayant eu*	*est* / *iest*	*était* / *était*	*fut* / *fut*	*sera* / *sera*	*serait* / *serait*	*soit* / *soit*	*fût* / *fût*

Y avoir stands for *there is : Il y a du danger.*

Also for *it is* when used in relation to time, space and number : *Y a-t-il long temps ? Il y a plus de huit ans. Quelle distance y a-t-il ?*

A. In speaking of time *il est* must be used instead of *c'est : Il est temps, trop tôt, trop tard, minuit, huit heures, &c.*

The same before an adjective having no reference to anything previously expressed :

Il est doux de penser à ceux qu'on aime.

But if the adjective refers to anything previously mentioned, *c'est* must be used :

C'est assez, c'est malheureux.

B. *C'est* must be used before articles, nouns, pronouns, and infinitives :

C'est mon argent qu'il dépense.

C. *To be*, used in English to denote the state of the weather, must in French be rendered by the third person singular of *faire ; Il fait froid, il fait chaud*, except when *weather* is the nom. case of *to be : Le temps est très mal sain.*

A — 1 *Il est* requires *de* before the infinitive :
Il est difficile de satisfaire tout le monde.

B — 2. *C'est* followed by a noun also requires *de* before the infinitive :
C'est le moyen de s'enrichir.

C — 3. When *c'est* precedes a noun followed by an infinitive, it requires *que* besides *de :*
C'est gratitude que d'avoir agi de la sorte.

D — 4. If there be more than one infinitive in a sentence, the first takes no preposition after *c'est :*
C'est agir en brave que de se sacrifier pour sa patrie.

A — 1. The impersonals *c'est à nous-à vous-à lui*, and so forth,—and *il y a ;* must have *à* before the infinitive :
Il y a du danger à agir de la sorte.

B — 2. *Must* used with the verb to have before a noun, is most elegantly expressed by *falloir* without the auxiliary ; having one of the pronouns, *me, te, lui, nous, vous, leur* between *il* and the verb : *Il me faut un cheval.*

The verb *want* may also be thus expressed : *Il nous faut une bonne ondée.*

C — 3. When *must* relates to pronouns of the first and second persons sing. or pl. we may generally use either the infi. or subj. : *Il faut partir. Il faut venir.* But whenever must relates to pronouns of the third person sing. or pl., the subj. must be used, and the same applies to *valoir mieux.*

Government of Verbs.

Two verbs of different regimen cannot govern the same noun; hence though we may say: *Il aime et honore ses concitoyens*, *aimer* and *honorer* having both a direct regimen; we could not say:

A

Il aime et donne de bons avis à ses concitoyens—*donner* having an indirect regimen. We must say:

Il aime ses concitoyens et leur donne de bons avis (donne à eux.)

A. Passive verbs require either *de* or *par* before the next noun: when the verb expresses a moral action it takes *de*,* and

B *par* when the action partakes of art, or is purely physical:

Il est aimé de tout le monde. Ils ont été pris par des corsaires.
If fut écrasé par une poutre.

B. Passive verbs followed in English by *from* or *with* always

C govern the genitive:

Il est doué de plusieurs bonnes qualités.

The following verbs *abuser*, *hériter*, *jouir*, *médire*, *rougir*, *user*, *avoir besoin*,

D *avoir pitié*, *être altéré*, *rendre raison*, govern the prep. *de*: *Il jouit d'une bonne santé.*

Consentir, *contrevenir*, *contribuer*, *déplaire*, *pardonner*, *désobéir*, *nuire*, *obéir*,

E *obvier*, *parvenir*. *penser*, *plaire*, *remédier*, *ressembler*, *resister*, *songer*, *subvenir*, *succéder*, *survivre*, govern the prep. *à*: *Il pardonne à ses ennemis. Il pense à ses affaires.*

Reflected Verbs.

The following govern the preposition *à*

S'abandonner, *s'accoutumer*, *s'adonner*, *s'amuser*, *s'appliquer*, *s'apprêter*, *s'ap-*

F *pauvrir*, *s'arrêter*, *s'attacher*, *s'addresser*, *s'attendre*, *s'abaisser*, *s'amuser*, *s'allier*, *s'acharner*, *s'aguerrir*, *s'attrouper*, *s'assoupir*, *s'accorder*, *s'exposer*, *se déterminer*, *se disposer*, *s'enhardir*, *s'étudier*, *se résoudre*, *se ruiner*, *s'endurcir*, *s'engager*, *s'entêter*, *se fier*, *s'habituer*, *s'obstiner*, *s'oppinâtrer*, *s'opposer*, *se plaindre*, *se plaire*, *se preparer*.

The rest govern the preposition *de*.

Il a eu tord de s'exposer à la fureur publique.
Je me rappele de l'avoir vu à Paris.

Note.—*Jouer* requires *de* or its compounds when relating to an instrument: and *à* or its compounds in relation to games.

G

* Use permits *par* to be employed in the second member of a sentence, instead of repeating *de*.

Many verbs require *de* before the next infinitive; some *à;* and others none. The following require *de.*

abhorrer	choisir	défendre	enrager	indiquer	trembler	retarder
absoudre	choquer	dégoûter	épargner	insinuer	tenter	résoudre
accuser	cesser	dépendre	épouvanter	inventer	préférer	risquer
accepter	commander	déplaire	essayer	jurer	presser	rassasier
accorder	consigner	désespérer	étonner	soupçonner	prescrire	ravir
achever	consoler	désoler	être	suggérer	préserver	récompenser
admirer	conspirer	détourner	excuser	justifier	prier	récrire
affecter	convaincre	discontinuer	exempter	louer	proposer	redire
affliger	convenir	disconvenir	surprendre	languir	promettre	redouter
ambitionner	conjurer	disculper	sommer	médire	protester	réduire
appartenir	conseiller	dispenser	exiger	méditer	pardonner	refuser
applaudir	craindre	écrire	fâcher	menacer	prêcher	remercier
approuver	défier	statuer	falloir	mériter	préméditer	reprendre
appréhender	différer	suffire	fatiguer	mander	présumer	réprimender
arrêter	scandaliser	éluder	finir	négliger	priver	répugner
arriver	signifier	empêcher	frissonner	notifier	prouver	réquérir
attribuer	sortir	enjoindre	gronder	obtenir	projeter	conspirer
avertir	dire	éviter	gagner	offrir	punir	rire
rire	dispenser	entreprendre	gémir	omettre	refuser	risquer
rougir	dissuader	feindre	haïr	ordonner	recommender	rougir
satisfaire	déconcerter	frémir	hasarder	oublier	regretter	supplier
blâmer	décourager	effrayer	inspirer	parler	taxer	
charger	décréter	éloigner	interdire	permettre	triompher	
chagriner	dédaigner	embarrasser	imputer	persuader	remercier	
charmer	dédommager	enchanter	inculper	plaindre	reprocher	

The following require *à*

accoutumer	assujettir	consister	enseigner	nécessiter	ranimer	tarder
admettre	astraindre	borner	exhorter	nourir	redemander	tendre
aider	attendre	dévouer	exceller	occuper	resigner	trouver
aimer	avoir	disposer	exciter	perdre	retenir	travailler
apprendre	chercher	donner	inviter	plaire	restraindre	veiller
aspirer	condamner	dépenser	incliner	préparer	réussir	viser
autoriser	consentir	destiner	former	presenter	renoncer	vouer
ajourner	contribuer	determiner	instruire	parvenir	repugner	commencer
amasser	citer	désapprendre	imiter	penser	rester	
amener	commencer	divertir	hésiter	preserver	servir	
animer	commettre	dresser	habituer	persister	songer	
appeler	concourir	employer	monter	porter	sacrifier	
apprêter	condescendre	engager	mettre	provoquer	soudre	
assigner	conduire	encourager	montrer	pousser	soumettre	

The following take no preposition

affirmer	compter	devoir	s'imaginer	préferer	retourner	valoir mieux
aimer mieux	confesser	écouter	juger	présager	revenir	voir
annoncer	connaitre	entendre	laisser	prêtendre	rêver	voler
aller	croire	envoyer	observer	prévoir	savoir	vouloir
apercevoir	daigner	espérer	oser	publier	sembler	
assurer	déclarer	estimer	parier	regarder	souffrir	
attester	déposer	examiner	paraître	remener	souhaiter	
avouer	désavouer	faire	pouvoir	renvoyer	soutenir	
certifier	descendre	se figurer	prédire	reputer	suposer	

Continuer, discontinuer, contraindre, déterminer, essayer, engager, forcer, consentir, conter, obliger, occuper, suffire, *take either, according to the context.*

A *Venir* requires *de* when expressing a thing happened, and *à* when a thing is to happen, but in the sense of *to come* it requires neither.

Elle vient de quitter à l'instant pour Paris. S'il vient à mourir je quitte. Je viens vous consulter sur une affaire d'importance.

B *Manquer* generally requires *de* when used negatively, and *à* when used affirmatively.

C *Tâcher*—to endeavour, requires *de*, and *à* when meaning to aim at.

D *Tarder*—to delay, requires *à*, and *de* when used impersonally.

E 1. The infinitive takes no prep. when the nom. case of another verb, or when it could be expressed by the participle present in English.

Trop manger est nuisible à la santé.

F 2. When infinitives following an adj. complete the sense, they require *à*; but when the infinitive explains why the adjec. has been used, it requires *de*.

C'est une chose bien difficile à croire. Je serais bien fâché de le croire.

The same when the infinitive governed by the sub. is necessary to the affirmation.

Quel bonheur de trouver ce que l'on cherche.

G 3. When a verb following a substantive is, or might be, expressed by the *gerund* with *in*, the infinite requires *à* before it.

Nous avons perdu bien du temps à le chercher.

H 4. After adjectives preceded by either of the following impersonal verbs, *de* must be used:

Il est difficile de plaire à tout le monde. Il paraît satisfait de vivre au jour la journée.

I 5. Also after many impersonal verbs:

Il suffit de vouloir. Il importe de le savoir.

K 6. *De* also generally precedes the infinitive, when immediately following a substantive.

J'aurai le plaisir d'aller vous voir. Il n'a pas peur de lui parler.

Exception.—When the infinitive implies something to be done or to take place, it is generally preceded by *à*:

J'ai bien des choses à dire, à faire, à observer, &c.

Il a plusieurs chevaux à vendre. J'ai un avis à vous donner.

Subjunctive Mood.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE IS USED

A 1. After verbs expressing absolute will, command, fear, doubt, desire, joy, sorrow, envy, or any strong emotion of the feelings, when followed by *que*.

Je veux qu'on le fasse. Je crains qu'il ne vienne.

B 2. After a verb used interrogatively or negatively followed by *que:*

Voulez-vous que je sois heureux? Ne pensez-vous pas qu'il ait tort?

Except.—The following *v.* should express a fact existing at the time of speaking as the subj. always implies doubt, uncertainty:

A-t-il remarqué que j'ai une jambe de bois? Avez-vous oublié qu'il est étranger?

C 3. After *quelque—que, quelque, quoique, quoi que.*

Quelque savant qu'il soit. Quoique vous soyez riche.

D 4. After a superlative followed by *que* or *qui:*

C'est la plus belle femme que je connaisse.

Except.—When *que* or *qui* relate to a genitive case preceding them:

C'est le plus âgé de ses enfans que vous avez vu.
C'est le plus jeune de ses fils qui est venu ce matin.

E 5. After verbs impersonnel or used impersonnally followed by *que:*

Il est fâcheux que vous n'ayez pas écrit. Il est juste qu'il soit puni.

Except.—*Il y a, il y a apparence, il paraît—résulte—est clair—certain—évident — indubitable — manifeste—notoire —palpable—sensible—sur — vrai — visible* and all formed with *on; as, on dit—suppose,* &c., require the indicative even after *que.* As also *Il semble* when preceded by an objective pro. personal:

Il paraît qu'il a réussi. Il me semble qu'il s'est trompé.

F 6. After the relatives *qui, que, dont,* and the adverb *où,* when either of them are preceded by *le seul, peu,* or followed by a verb that could be used with *may* or *might*:

Il y en a fort peu qui le sachent. La seule chose dont il soit capable.
Il cherche un pays où il puisse parler librement.
Qui que vous soyez laissez-moi en paix.

G Tenses.—Both the present and preterite of the subj. are used after the present and future of the Indicative.

Mark { The first when wishing to express a present or future—the second when wishing to express a past.

Il veut or *voudra* { *qu'on le fasse à présent, demain,* &c. / *qu'on l'ait fait hier, la semaine passée,* &c.

Exception.—When the subj. is followed by a conditional expression, the Imperfect is used instead of the present and future, and the plusperfect instead of the preterite, after the present and future of the Indicative.

Je crains or *craindrai* { *qu'il le corrompit si on les laissait ensemble.* / *qu'il l'eut corrompu si on les avait laissés ensemble.*

H The Imperfect and Plusperfect of the subj. are used after the Imperfect of the Indicative, Preterits and Conditionals.

Mark { the first when wishing to express a present, or future. / the second when wishing to express a past.

Il voulait—voulut—a voulu—voudrait—aurait voulu { *que j'allasse à present, demain,* &c. / *que je fusse allé hier,* &c.

Reflected and Nutre Verbs.

A

All reflected verbs form their compound tenses with *être*:

Je me suis dépêché. Ils se sont trompés.

The generality of neutre verbs form their compound tenses with *avoir*:

Elle a dormi, nous avons marché, ils ont parlé, &c.

Exceptions.—*Aller, arriver, choir, décéder, entrer, mourir, naître, tomber, venir*, and all its derivatives are conjugated with *être*.

Mark.—The verb *avoir* used with a participle denotes action, and *être* the state or condition:

On l'a puni—expresses the act of him having been punished.

Il est puni—expresses that he is in a state of punishment.

And as the participles *allé, arrivé, échu, décédé, mort, né, tombé, venu, &c.*, merely express the state of being gone—arrived—fallen, &c., *être* must be used.

B

In accordance with the same law the participles of *accourir, cesser, croître, descendre, disparaître, entrer, grandir, monter, passer, périr, sortir, vieillir*, take *avoir* in relation to action, and *être* in relation to state:

Il a monté, or *descendu l'escalier* } expresses { the act of having ascended, &c.
Il est monté, or *descendu depuis longtemps* } expresses { the state of being above or below.

Elle a passé par ici hier
Il a passé en Suisse il y a deux ans } express the act of having past.

L'hiver est passé
Nos jours prospères sont passés } express a difference of state.

C

Demeurer and *rester* take *être* when no change of state is implied:

Il est demeuré or *resté à Paris pour faire ses études.*

And *avoir* in other cases:

Il a demeuré or *resté quatre ans à Paris.*

D

The part. *échappé* in the sense of avoiding requires *à* before the object, and *de* in the sense of evasion from one state to another:

Il a échappé à un grand danger } figuratively—avoided or escaped from
Elle a échappé à la mort } danger—death.

Il est échappé de sa prison—he has escaped from prison or a state of imprisonment. The last sense is however better and generally expressed reflectively:

Il s'est échappé de sa prison.

Cette faute m'a échappé, means—that fault has escaped my notice.

Cette faute m'est échappée, means—I have committed that fault.

E

Expirer requires *avoir* in speaking of persons—*le malheureux a expiré.*

And *être* in speaking of things..... *le terme est expiré.*

F

Reflective verbs are conjugated after the following form:

Je me lève, tu te lève, and so on with every tense and person.

Interrogatively { *me levé-je? te lève-tu?* / *ne me levé-je pas? ne te lève-tu pas?* / or *est-ce que je ne me lève pas? est-ce que tu ne te lève pas?*

Negatively—*Je ne me lève pas. Tu ne te lève pas, &c.*

Compound—*M'être levé. M'étant levé. Je me suis levé, etc.*

Observations on certain Verbs.

A Can, could, may and might, are all expressed by the verb *pouvoir* except when *can* stands in the sense of *to know:*

Je ne puis aller chez vous ; mais vous pourriez venir chez moi.
Savez-vous lire? Sait-il nager?

In connexion with the verb *to have,* immediately followed by a participle *could* or *might* are rendered by the conditional past of *pouvoir:*

Vous auriez pu venir plustôt. Nous aurions pu partir hier.

B *Ought,* and also *should* when it can be turned into *ought* are expressed by the conditional present of *devoir:*

Il devrait venir nous voir. Vous devriez leur parler.

And by the conditional past of *devoir;* when connected with the verb to have immediately followed by a participle:

Il aurait dû demeurer ici. Vous auriez dû partir avec lui.

C Any tense and person of the verb *to be* placed either before its own infinitive, or that of another verb implying a fixd event, is expressed by the verb *devoir:*

He is to come to-morrow—*Il doit venir demain.*
We were to dine at five—*Nous devions dîner à cinq heures.*

D *Will* or *will have,* resolvable into *be willing* is expressed by the indicative present: *Voulez-vous venir chez moi?*
And *would* implying a past in the sense of *being willing;* by the imperfect of *vouloir: Je voudrais avoir fini.*

E *May* expressing a wish is rendered by the subj. present of *pouvoir* in an interrogative form: *Puissiez-vous être heureux!*

G *Do, am, will, shall, can, have,* &c., are frequently used with a simple negative or affirmative to answer questions; in which case the verb and pro. which have served to ask the question must be repeated in French:

Avez-vous vu Madame B. hier? Non, je ne l'ai pas vue.
La connaissez-vous? Oui, je la connais.

H Note.—Remember, that except in the cases above mentioned *do* or *did;* even *will, would, should, can, may, might* and *could,* are never used in French in connexion with other verbs, (that is as auxiliaries) the two first being then mere expletives, and the rest simple signs of tenses expressed by the verb itself in French.

Participle Present.

1. The participle present being indeclinable always terminates in *ant*, and is never used after any prep. except *en :*

En lisant et en écrivant nos idées se multiplient.

After other prepositions the infinitive is used.

Sans dire un mot. Vous paie-t-on pour venir ici?

2. Thus it is seen that the participle present is not so extensively used as in English; *ayant* and *étant* when followed by a participle past, are however used on all occasions where the English use it:

Ayant dormi. Etant parti.

The same when followed by an adverb:

Ayant tort. Etant malade.

3. Remember.—That when the English participle present is preceded by another verb, or a preposition, the French idiom requires the infinitive:

I see him coming—*Je le vois venir.*
He prevents me from going—*Il m'empêche de partir.*

4. When the English participle present relates to a substantive preceded by the article definite, it must be rendered by the indicative in French:

The gentleman who was walking by the side of you.
Le monsieur qui marchait à côté de vous.

Note.—1. Both the participle present and verbal a. end in *ing* in English, and in *ant* in French.

It is always a participle when following the substantive in English, and an adjective when preceding it; hence like all French adjectives declinable in the latter case and indeclinable in the former:

An amusing person—*Une personne amusante.*
A person amusing everybody—*Une personne amusant tout le monde.*

2. *By*, preceding a participle, is generally rendered by *en* and by *par* when following it:

Il l'apprit en lisant. Il l'apprend par cœur.

3. Whenever in English the article definite or a possessive adjective precede the participle, it is used as a substantive, and therefore rendered by a corresponding substantive in French:

Le chant des oiseaux. Son chant me plaît.

PARTICIPLE PAST.

The participle past agrees with the subject when accompanied by the verb *être*.

Mon frère est parti. Mes cousines sont arrivées.

When accompanied by the verb *avoir* the participle is declined if preceded by the direct object.

Les lettres que j'ai reçues. Les ouvrages qu'il a lus.

If the participle precedes the direct object no declension.

J'ai reçu vos lettres. Ils ont lu plusieurs ouvrages.

Lettres and *ouvrages* are the objective cases, *reçu*, *lu*, the participles.

The participle of pronominal verbs is also declined only when preceded by the direct object, *être* being then used in the acceptation of *avoir*, as:

Ils se sont imaginé bien des choses. Les choses qu'ils se sont imaginées.

Here the sense is *have* imagined; hence the part. follows the rule of those accompanied by *avoir*.

Except—The participle of verbs essentially pronominal which is always declined: *Ils se sont emparés de tous nos biens.*

THE PARTICIPLE FOLLOWED BY AN INFINITIVE.

If the infinitive is the direct object of the participle, no declension.

*Les lettres qu'il nous a prié de lui envoyer.**
La règle que je vous ai conseillé d'apprendre.

But the participle is declined if the noun or pronoun preceding it is its direct object. *Je les ai entendus parler.*† *Les dames que nous avons vues passer.*

Mark.—The participle is always declined if used without auxiliary: *On y voit beaucoup de maisons mal bâties.*

The participle of impersonal verbs is always invariable.

Les grandes pluies qu'il a fait. Les mauvais temps qu'il y a eu.

The participle of neuter verbs conjugated with *avoir* is invariable.

Elles ont dormi depuis six heures. Nous avons ri toute la soirée.

The PARTICIPLE remains invariable in all the following cases:

1. Between two *que-s;* because in such cases it precedes the direct object: *Les folies que j'ai cru qu'il ferait*—which means: *J'ai cru qu'il ferait des folies.*

2. When *l'* representing a member of a sentence is the direct object; *l'* being then in the masculine singular: *Cette affaire se termina comme vous l'aviez prédit.*

3. When *dû, pu, voulu,* are followed by an infinitive understood: *Ils leur ont donné toutes les informations qu'ils ont pu—leur donner* being understood.

4. When *fait* in the sense of *to cause—bespeak—order* is followed by an infinitive, the two forming then but one idea: *Les bottes qu'ils ont fait faire.*

* If we ask the question *prié de quoi!* the answer is, *de lui envoyer les lettres;* hence the infinitive is the direct object.

† *Entendu qui? eux.* Do what? *parlé;* hence *eux* is the direct object.

PREPOSITIONS.

A Some prepositions require *à*, *(au, aux,)* others *de*, *(du, des,)* before the next noun or pronoun.

B The four following, *jusque*, *par rapport*, *quant*, *conformément*, require *à*.

Jusqu'à demain. Conformément aux lois.

The following require *de* or its compounds.

à cause	*à la faveur*	*au dessous*	*au devant*	*au travers*	*le long*
à couvert	*à la manière*	*au dessus*	*au lieux*	*à raison*	*loins*
à fleur	*à la mode*	*à côté*	*au prix*	*à la réserve*	*rez*
à force	*à l'insu*	*au tour*	*aux environs*	*à l'entour*	*vis-à-vis*
à moins	*à l'opposite*	*aux dépens*	*près* or *proche*	*au milieu*	*au péril*
à l'exclusion	*au deçà*	*au niveau*	*pour l'amour*	*au risque*	*en dépit*
à l'abri	*au delà*	*au dedans*	*auprès*	*faute*	*au tour de*
à l'égard	*au dehors*	*au derrière*	*à l'exception*	*hors*	*en deçà*

C Rules to know when *en* is used instead of *dans* or *vice versa*.

1. *En* always expresses an indefinite sense, except before a noun of country.

Il en est de même en tout temps et en tous lieux.
Savez-vous en quoi consiste sa vertu ? Vous êtes en bonne compagnie.

Hence *en* can never be used before an article definite*—we could not say *en la maison*, but *dans la maison*, except with the word *présence: en la présence de tout le monde.*

D 2. *Dans* always expresses a definite sense, and conveys the idea, that the object spoken of is contained within something else.

Il est toujours dans sa boutique. Il l'a dans sa bourse.
Vous fûtes dans un grand embarras. Elle a vu cela dans Pope.

E 3. These prepositions are often followed by a pro.

En is used before personals: *Ayez confiance en moi-lui-nous*, &c. *Dans* before possessives and demonstratives: *Ils sont dans leur pays. Qui demeure dans cette maison?*

F 4. *En* indefinitely answers in what time a thing happens, and *dans* definitely answers when.

Il sera ici en peu de temps. Il sera ici dans une heure.

G 5. *En* is always used for *to*, *or*, *in*, before a noun of country.

Il y a de grandes fortunes en Angleterre. Elle ira bientôt en France.

Before names of towns, &c., *à* is always used for *to*, *at* or *in*: *à Paris*, *à York.*

H *A*, *de*, *en* must be repeated before every noun they govern: the same with all other prepositions, especially monosyllabic ones; except the nouns they govern be synonimous expressions; as, *par la force et la violence.*

* Nor is *en* used before the article indefinite, except in one or two instances: *En un mot;* but we must say *dans un an, dans une semaine.*

Rules on the Prepositions, *à* and *de*.

A

1. Remember.—That in French prepositions always precede the word they govern, though often placed after in English.

D'où venez-vous ? Where do you come from ?
A qui parliez-vous ? Whom were you speaking to ?

B

2. When in English two substantives form but one word, and the first expresses the nature, form, or use, it must be reversed in French, with *à* between.

A windmill—*un moulin à vent.* The butter market—*le marché au beurre.*

Except there be a corresponding substantive expressing the whole, which is often the case in both languages ; as, the inkstand—*l'encrier ;* a wafer—*un pain à cacheter.*

There are also a few instances where the second is put in the infinitive :

Fire-wood—*du bois à brûler.* A dining-room—*une salle à manger.*

C

3. Observe.—When in English the first substantive expresses the substance of which an article is made, it requires *de* instead of *à*.

Un chapeau de soie. Une bague d'or.

D

4. *On* or *upon*, preceded by verbs implying dependency, are rendered by *de ;* as, *cela dépend de vous.* And if preceded by the v. to play upon an instrument, by one of the articles *du, de la, de l', de* or *des :*

Elle joue de la guitare et du piano. Il joue de plusieurs instruments.

E

5. *With* is rendered by *de*, after the verbs *to do, to cover, to die, to dispose, to meddle, to starve, to load, to fill,* and after adjectives implying to be *endowed, pleased,* or *displeased.*

Que ferez-vous de ça ? Il l'a rempli de sable.
Elle est douée de plusieurs bonnes qualités. Je suis content de lui.

F

6. After the verbs to *fight* and to *draw, with* is rendered by *à*, or one of the articles compound, *au, à la, à l', aux.*

Ils se sont battus à l'épée. Elle dessine au crayon.

G

Note.—On or *upon* are also expressed by *de* after verbs in the sense of *to live, to subsist : Il vit de ses rentes.*

On before nouns of days is never expressed when it could be dispensed with, or expressed by next or last, as: I saw him (on) last Monday. I shall see him (on) next Monday. But when the sense requires *on*, as : on Christmas-day, the preposition *à* or the compound article take its place : *à Noël, au jour de l'An, à la Saint Jean.*

CONJUNCTIONS.

A

afin que	*excepté que*	*moyennant que*	*pour que*	*soi que*	*à moins que*
avant que	*jusqu'à ce que*	*malgré que*	*pourvu que*	*bien entendu que*	*de crainte que*
bien que	*hormis que*	*nonobstant que*	*pour peu que*	*supposons que*	*de peur que*
en cas que	*hors que*	*non pas que*	*quoi que*	*tant s'en faut que*	
encore que	*loin que*	*posé que*	*sans que*	*tant que*	

The above conjunctions always govern the subjunctive ; and the three last require moreover *ne* before the verb.

A moins qu'ils ne réussissent. De crainte or *de peur qu'ils ne le fassent.*

Observations on the Conjunctions, *que* and *si*.

B 1. When *si* signifies s*upposing that*, the present must be used instead of the future, and the imperfect instead of the conditional.

Il ira à la chasse demain s'il fait beau temps.
Il deviendrait savant s'il était plus studieux.

C 2. *Que* is employed in the second part of compound sentences, instead of repeating the conjunctions *si*, *comme*, *quand*, *pourquoi*, *puisque*, and *parceque ;* but especially such as are compounded of *que ;* and governs also the same mood as the conj. it represents.

Comme elle doit bientôt arriver, et que vous désirez la voir, venez sans tarder
Quoiqu'elle soit belle, et qu'elle ait reçu de l'éducation, personne ne l'admire.

D A. Observe.—That though a verb following *si* is never put in the subjunctive, when meaning *if ;* yet when *que* is used instead in compound sentences, it always governs the subjunctive.

Si vous y allez demain, et que vous les trouviez chez eux ; faites-leur mes compliments.

E B. When *que* signifies *whether*, it always governs the subjunctive.

F C. After comparatives, *as* must be expressed by *que* instead of *comme* :

Il est aussi savant que vous.

G D. *Than* is generally expressed by *que de* before the infinitive, when drawing comparisons :

Il est plus facile de parler que d'agir.

H E. *When* may generally be rendered either by *quand* or *lorsque*, except in asking questions, where we must always use *quand :*

Quand viendrez-vous ? Quand aura-t-il fini ?

I In English when any of the verbs *to come, to go, to return,* are followed by another verb, the conjunction *and* is used instead of *to, in order to ;* but neither conjunction nor preposition is used in these cases in French : *Allez-lui parler.*

ADVERBS.

A — In French, as in English, many adverbs of manner and quality are formed by merely adding a syllable to the adjective, that is, *ment* corresponding to *ly ;* as, *sévère, sévèrement ; chaud, chaudement.*

B — 1. Adverbs joined to an adjective are placed first, and both follow the noun. *Un homme très sage. Une fille extrêmement modeste.*

2. Compound adverbs also follow the noun ; as,
Une femme à la mode. Un homme tout à fait singulier.

C — 3. Adverbs are generally placed after the verb in simple tenses, and in compound tenses between the auxiliary and participle.
Il chante toujours avec goût. Il a toujours chanté avec goût.
Except such as are composed of more than two syllables, which follow the participle as in English ; as, *Il n'a pas agi honnêtement.*

D — *Beaucoup* stands both for *many* and *much* or *a deal*, but is never qualified by another adverb; thus, we cannot say, *Bien beaucoup d'homme. Très* or *fort beaucoup d'argent.*

NEGATIONS.

E — 1. *Pas* and *point* may in some instances be used indifferently, though *point* is a stronger negative than *pas.*
Pas implies *not*, and *point*, *not at all.*
Pas may deny in part and admit of a modification.
Point denies positively and without reserve.
Thus *elle ne chante pas* may merely imply that she is not singing at the time of speaking ; but *elle ne chante point*, signifies that she cannot sing. *Je ne plaisante pas* conveys the meaning of, I am not joking; *Je ne plaisante point*, I seldom or never joke.

F — 2. *Point* being an absolute negative is never used to modify another adverb, hence before adverbs of comparison and quantity or words of number *pas* is used : *Il n'a pas tant d'esprit qu'elle. Elle ne vient pas souvent nous voir. Il n'y avait pas trente personnes.*

G — 3. Both *pas* and *point* always require *de* before the noun : *pas de nouvelles, point de mérite.* When the sense requires the definite article *pas* is used, and not *point :*
Elle n'a pas l'esprit de sa sœur.

H — 4. *Ne* is in many instances merely amplificative, neither *pas* nor *point* is ever used without it in a complete sentence ; hence when there is a v. *not* is rendered by *ne pas* or *ne point*, but if there is no verb *ne* is omitted. *Pas encore. Point d'argent.*
As also in answer to a question with the v. *savoir : pas que je sache.*

I — 5. The negations, *jamais, nullement, rien, guère, aucun, nul, personne, ni l'un ni l'autre*, also require *ne* before the verb.
Rien n'est plus facile à faire. Il n'a jamais voulu voyager.

K — 6. *Ni* answers to *neither* and *nor*, and when used before two successive verbs in the infinitive, or two substantives, the preceding verb requires *ne.*
Je ne puis ni boire ni manger. Je n'ai ni faim ni soif.

NE USED THOUGH THERE BE NO DIRECT NEGATION IN ENGLISH.

1. After the conjunctions *de peur que*, *de crainte que*, *à moins que :*

Partez de crainte qu'il n'arrive.

2. After *que* and *si*, signifying *before*, *unless*, or *but* in the middle of compound sentences ; when the former part has a negative sense :

Je ne le ferai pas, qu'ils ne m'écrivent.

3. In comparisons before verbs following *que*, required by *plus*, *moins*, *mieux*, *pis*, *meilleur*, *pire*, *autre*, *autrement :*

Vous êtes plus sage que je ne pensais.

4. *But*, *nothing but*, or *only*, in the sense of *seulement*, are generally gallicised by *ne-que :*

Elle n'a que douze ans. Je ne dirai que deux mots.

Exceptions.—*Ne* is omitted before the infinitive, or if a conjunction be required between *que* and the verb.

Il est plus doux de donner que de recevoir.
Vous êtes plus heureux que si vous fussiez riche.

PLACE OF NEGATIONS.

1. *Ne* always precedes the verb : *Il n'est pas riche.*

2. *Pas* or *point* always follow the verb in simple tenses :

Je ne crois pas cela. Il n'a point d'amis.

3. In compound sentences *pas* or *point* come between the auxiliary and the participle :

Elle n'a pas fait cela pour vous plaire.

4. In the Imperative they follow the verb : *Ne faites pas cela.*

5. When the v. is in the Inf. both *ne* and *pas* or *point* are generally placed before it : *Il craint de ne pas réussir.* Though the Infinitives *être* and *avoir*, may either follow the negations or be placed between :

C'est dommage de ne pas être or *de n'être pas sur le lieu.*
Je suis fâché de ne pas avoir or *de n'avoir pas le temps d'y aller.*

ADDITIONAL RULES ON SOME PARTS OF SPEECH.

A

ADJECTIVES, place of.

As already seen, some adjectives change the signification of the substantive by being placed either before or after:

Un bon homme—harmless — *Un homme bon*—good natured.
Un pauvre homme—insignificant — *Un homme pauvre*—poor
Un brave homme—good. — *Un homme brave*—brave.

Some come moreover first with certain nouns, and last with others:

Une action juste—Une juste plainte. Une fille vive—Une vive émotion.
Après une mûre délibération—Le blé n'est pas encore mûr.

B

CONCORD of ADJECTIVES.

1. An adjective, placed after two or more substantives, agrees with the last if similar in signification or part of a whole:
Elle a un corps et une taille élégante.

C

2. If however two substantives of different genders are qualified by an adjective of a particular termination for each gender, it is better to put the masculine last: *Elle a une vivacité et un esprit étonnant.*

D

3. When there are two adjectives, and the first is qualified by the second, both remain undeclined: *Des étoffes bleu foncé.*

E

4. The adjective is never declined when following a verb: *Ces enfants mangent vite.*

F

ADJECTIVES, Degrees.

The more or *the less* is always expressed by *plus* or *moins:*
The more he works the more he earns—*Plus il travaille plus il gagne.*

G

4. Comparatives of proportion made between two adjectives must, in the first part of a sentence, be placed after the verb, quite the reverse of the English.
The more modest a girl is, the more she is esteemed.
Plus une fille est modeste, plus elle est estimée.

H

5. *As*, after comparatives, is always expressed by *que:*
You are as tall *as* I am.—*Vous êtes aussi grand que moi.*

I

6. *Than*, used after a comparative and followed by a noun or pronoun, is also expressed by *que:*
He is more learned than I am.—*Il est plus savant que moi.*

K

7. Before cardinal numbers, *than* is always expressed by *de:*
Il a plus de cinquante louis dans sa poche.

L

8. Before an Infinitive *than* is generally expressed by *que de* in comparatives: *Il est plus difficile de se taire que de parler.*
But if *à* precedes the first infinitive *than* is expressed by *qu'à: Ils seront toujours plus disposés à vous craindre qu'à vous obéir.*

M

9. *By* used after a comparative is expressed by *de:*
This room is larger than mine by many feet.
Cette chambre est plus grande que la mienne de plusieurs pieds.

Pronouns, Place of.

THEY FOLLOW THE VERB:

A. 1. When it is in the subjunctive without a conjunction being expressed:

Fussiez-vous le meilleur homme du monde.

B. 2. When forming the nominative of *continuer*, *dire*, *s'écrier*, *répliquer*, *répondre*, and *poursuivre*, quoted in the following form:

Je ne le crois pas, répondit-il.

C. 3. When preceded by any of the following words, *aussi*, *encore*, *en vain*, *du moins*, *peut-être*:

Peut-être viendra-t-elle ce soir.

D. A. When two imperatives are joined by the conjunctions *et* or *ou*, the governed pronouns follow the first and precede the second:

Prêtez-le moi ou me le vendez.

E. B. *Y* is placed before *moi*, and instead of *moi en* we must use *m'en*:

Conduisez-y moi. Apportez-m'en.

The Pronouns *it* and *them*.

F. A. These when preceded by a preposition cannot be expressed by *lui* or *elle*, *eux* or *elles*; indeed, in such cases no pronoun is used:

Get upon-near-under it or them.—*Allez dessus-auprès-au dessous.*

On the other hand *it*, though often merely understood in reference to an adjective or verb, must always be expressed in French.

Il est fâché, et moi je ne le *suis pas. Je suis heureux, et lui il ne* l'*est pas.*

The Pronouns *its* and *their*.

G. 1. *Its* and *their* are expressed by *en* every time we could use *of it*, as regards the first, and *of them* as regards the second:

Cette Eglise est belle, j'en admire la structure.
Ces fleurs sont belles, j'en admire les couleurs.

And by *son*, *sa*, *ses*, *leur* or *leurs*, when this cannot be done.

L'avez-vous mis en sa place? Mettez ces choses à leurs places.

H. A. When refering to any part of the body *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *&c.*, are rendered by the dative of the article definite, every time we could express the sense by saying *a pain at the* or *in the*: as:

J'ai mal au doigt-à la jambe-à l'estomac-aux yeux, &c.

I. B. When the verb expresses action, but especially over any part of the body, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *&c.*, are expressed by the personals *me*, *te*, *se*, *nous*, *vous*, *lui*, *leur*, before the verb, with the article preceding the noun, as follows:

Vous lui avez blessé la jambe. Ils se sont égratignés la figure.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

1. The pronouns *that which*, or *what*, signifying *that thing which*, are expressed by *ce qui* in the nominative, by *ce dont* in the genitive, by *ce à quoi* in the dative, and by *ce que* in the accusative.

Ce qui m'occupe ne vous regarde pas.
On ne peut savoir ce dont il se plaint.
Vous ne savez pas ce à quoi il passe son temps.
Vous lui parlez de ce qu'il déteste le plus.

2. *Celui qui, ceux qui, celle qui, celles qui,* cannot become separated like the English pronouns corresponding to them:

Celui qui ne pense qu'à soi n'est pas digne de vivre.
He is not worthy of living who only thinks of himself.

Except when expressed by *celui-là, celle-là,* or *ceux-là: Celui-là n'est pas digne de vivre qui ne pense qu'à soi.*

Verbs.—Agreement with the Nominative.

As a general rule the v. agrees in number and person with its subject: *Je vous aime. Ils vous aiment.* And when the subject is composed of several nouns or pronouns the v. is put in the plural as in English.

Exceptions.—1. When among the words forming the subject there are expressions embodying the whole, as—all, nothing, every body, no one: *Honneur et bien tout est perdu.*

2. When united by *ou: l'avarice ou la crainte l'a précipité.*

Observe.—Should the words united by *ou* be of different persons, the verb is put in the plural: *Mes sœurs ou moi irons les trouver.*

3. When two subjects, substantives or pronouns are united by any of the following conjunctions, *comme, aussi bien que, ainsi que, de même que,* the verb agrees with the first:

Le riche aussi bien que le pauvre a ses besoins.

A. Generally all parts of a subject united by *ni* require the verb in the plural:

Ni l'amour ni la crainte ne purent le restreindre.

Observe.—If the action expressed by the verb could be effected by either of the words united by *ni,* the verb is put in the singular:

Ni l'un ni l'autre ne sera reçu à l'académie.

B. Adverbs of quantity always require the verb plural:

Peu de jeunes gens aiment l'étude.

C. When the subject is composed of a plurality of infinitives, the verb is always in the singular, with *ce* preceding it:

Danser, chanter et jouer, c'est la seule chose qu'il sache.

D.* When the subject is a *collective* substantive, the verb agrees with it, if it be *general*:

La quantité d'enfans qui passa par ici hier.

And with the substantive following the *collective,* if it be *partitive: Une quantité d'enfans passèrent par ici hier.*

* The *collective general* is preceded by *le* or *la;* and the *partitive* generally by *un* or *une.*

Tenses and Moods of the Indicative.

The present is often used instead of the past in order to render the narration more striking :

Voyant son ami dans une situation dangereuse ; il court, se précipite et le saisit.

The Imperfect.

This tense must not be used to describe circumstances or phenomenon existing at the time speaking :

Il soutint que l'amour était—but *est la plus forte de toutes les passions.*

The Pluperfect.

This tense must not be used for the past :

On m'a dit qu'il était arrivé—but *est arrivé.*

The Conditional Past.

This mood must not be used for the conditional simple :

On aurait pu juger que cela serait arrivé—but *arriverait.*

Place of the Subject.

1. When a noun or either of the following words, *ceci*, *cela*, *aucun*, *quelqu'un*, *personne*, *rien*, is the nominative to a verb in an interrogative sentence, it is placed before the verb :

Leur père est-il parti ? Cela vous a-t-il coûté cher ?

Remarks on some Verbs.

1. After the v. *to will*, *have* is never expressed : *En voulez-vous ?*

2. *May* expressing a wish, is rendered by the subjunctive present of *pouvoir* :

Puissiez-vous être heureux !

3. The verb *to know* in speaking of persons is rendered by *connaître*—not *savoir.*

4. When after *not* the v. is understood it must be rendered by *non :*

Whether he does it or not.—*Qu'il le fasse ou non.*

5. *Mettre* expresses the beginning of an action when conjugated as a reflected v. ; hence used for the v. to begin, and always followed by *à* and the infinitive present or a noun :

Mettons-nous à l'ouvrage. Nous mettrons-nous à faire cela ?

6. The v. *venir* is often made use of to express an action recently past, and is then immediately followed by *de :*

Nous venons de le voir arriver.

The same with *faire* preceded by *ne* and followed by *que de :*

Elle ne fait que d'arriver.

But with *de*, *ne faire que* implies reiteration or continuity of action :

Vous ne faites que monter et descendre.

7. In speaking of arts, sciences, and national prosperity the v. *fleurir* makes *florissait*, *florissaient* in the Imperfect and *florissant* in the Participle present :

Les arts et les sciences florissaient à cette époque.

Prepositions.

A

In English the prep. *to* is often used before infinitives, and whenever it can be turned *in order to* we must use *pour*.

J'y fus pour le voir en personne. Nous ferons tout pour vous servir.

B

In order to is rendered by *afin de* before the infinitive, and *in order that* by *afin que* before the subjunctive:

Afin de monter au premier rang. Afin qu'il se souvienne de ses devoirs.

C

By, after the verbs *to sell*, *to buy*, *to work*, and such like, preceding a noun of weight, measure or time, is rendered by the dative of the article definite:

Le vendez-vous à la livre?

D

When preceding two adjectives of number, *by* is rendered by *sur*:

Mon appartement a douze pieds de longueur sur huit de largeur.

E

Over is expressed by the past participle of the verbs *passer*, *finir*, or *achever*, when denoting events taken place:

Ses beaux jours sont passés. La comédie est-elle finie?

F

If and *but*, in the sense of *without*, are expressed by *sans*:

But for me, or if it were not for me, what would you be? *Sans moi, que seriez-vous?*

G

With is not expressed after such verbs as *to supply*, *to trust*, *to fall out*, *to reproach*, *to meet*, *to honour*, in such cases another turn must be given:

Il lui fournit de l'argent. Elles ont essuié bien des chagrins.

H

With is rendered by *contre* after words denoting anger or passion:

Ils sont en colère contre nous.

I

At is rendered by *de* or one of the articles compounded with *de*, after verbs implying sorrow, joy, surprise, concern, derision, resentment, provocation:

Je suis surpris de ce qu'il dit.

K

At or *to*, followed by the word *home*, are rendered by *chez*, and the word *home* is supplied by the personal pronoun corresponding to the possessive understood in English.

Il est chez lui. Ils sont chez eux.

The same before the word *house* expressed or understood.

Are you going to Mr. D.? *Allez-vous chez Monsieur D.?*

Observe.—We may also say *à la maison*:

Est-il à la maison.

NEGATIONS.—*Ne* used without *Pas* or *Point*.

A 1. With the verbs, *cesser*, *oser* and *pouvoir ;* except in very emphatic negations :

Elle ne cesse de me tourmenter. Il n'ose lui parler. Je ne puis le croire.

B 2. With *savoir*, especially in the conditional with the meaning of *pouvoir :*

Je ne sais quoi faire. Vous ne sauriez lui plaire.

C 3. After *que* beginning a sentence in the sense of *pourquoi :*

Que n'est-il venu hier.

D 4. After *depuis que* or *il y a-que*, preceding verbs in the preterite definite and preterperfect :

Depuis que je ne l'ai vu. Il y a plus d'un an que je n'ai de ses nouvelles.

E 5. When *appréhender*, *avoir peur*, *craindre*, *empêcher* and *prender garde* are used affirmatively :

J'ai peur qu'elle ne veuille venir.

F 6. When *de* follows a verb :

Je ne l'ai vu de la journée.

G 7. When *mot* is used with *dire*, and *goute* with *voir :*

Il ne dit mot. Il ne voit goute.

H 8. With *plus* in the sense of *no more* or *not any more :*

Je ne le ferai plus. Il ne viendra plus.

On some Adverbs.

A *However*, followed by an adjective, is rendered by *quelque*, with the verb in the subj. : *Quelque savant qu'il soit.*

B *Where* is rendered by *que* not *où* after *ici* and *là*.
C'est ici que je l'attends. *C'est là qu'il demeure.*

C *How long*, relating to an event no longer existing, is rendered by *pendant*, with the verb in the compound of the present.
Pendant combien de temps ont-ils été ici ?
But if the event be not suspended it is rendered by *combien y a-t-il que*, with the verb in the indicative present :
Combien y a-t-il qu'ils sont ici ?—or *depuis quand.*
The same with *since ;* How long is it since they arrived ?
Combien y a-t-il qu'ils sont arrivés ? or *depuis quand sont-ils arrivés ?*

D In speaking of things to come, *aussitôt que*, *dès que*, *quand*, always require the verb in the future :
Venez aussitôt que or *dès que vous aurez fini.*

E After *aussi*, *à moins*, *encore*, *peut-être*, *toujours*, *en vain*, for the sake of elegance the verb is used interrogatively :
Il a bien joué son rôle, aussi l'a-t-on applaudi.

F Adverbs formed from the adjectives *aveugle*, *commode*, *incommode*, *conforme*, *énorme*, *uniforme*, take *é* acute, thus, *aveuglément*, and *impuni* makes *impunément*.
Confus, *précis*, *commun*, *importun*, *obscur*, *profond*, *profus*, take *é* acute, thus *confusément*. *Exprès*, *gentil*, make *expressément*, *gentiment*.
Those formed from adjectives ending in *ant* and *ent*, change into *amment* and *emment*—except *lent*, *présent*, which make *lentement*, *présentement*.

Rules on the word *Tout.*

G *Tout* is either an adjective or an adverb.
As adj. it agrees with the noun it qualifies :
Tous les soldats. *Toutes les femmes.*

H *Tout* adverb signifies *all*, *entirely*, *quite*, *however*, and remains invariable except when followed by an adjective or participle fem. beginning with a consonant or *h* aspirated :
Elle parut tout irritée. *Toutes savantes qu'elles sont.*
Toute hardie qu'elle est.

I *Tout* followed by a noun used without a determinative is also an adverb, and therefore invariable :
Elle est tout en pleurs.
In the sense of *each*, *every* we may either use *tout* or *tous :*
En tout genre. *En tous genres.*

K *Tout ce que*, *tout ce qui* are pronouns signifying *all that*, *every thing that*, *whatever :*
Tout ce que vous dites. *Tout ce qui m'occupe.*

Interjections.

Ah ! expresses joy, grief :

Ah quel bonheur ! Ah que je suis malheureux

Ha ! surprise :

Ha, est-il possible !

Oh ! expresses surprise, affirmation :

Oh, qu'il est beau ! Oh, oui.

Ho ! is used to call, but expresses likewise surprise :

Ho, par ici. Ho, où allez-vous ?

Eh ! depicts grief, lamentation.

He ! is used to call, to warn.

ERRATA.	CORRECT.
PAGE.	
25.—B. does.	do.
32.—*Venir.* Ind. pr. *ennons, ennez, ienent.*	*enons, enez, ienent.*
Subj. pr. *ennions, enniez.*	*enions, eniez.*
33.—*Asseoir.* Imperative *eye, eyent.*	*s'asseoir.—eie, eient.*
Bouillir. " *-s,* &c.	*bous, bouille,* &c.
Dormir. " *-s,* &c.	*dors, dorme,* &c.
Servir. " *-s,* &c.	*sers. serve,* &c.
34.—*Faire.* Future. *rai,* &c. Cond. *rais,* &c.	*ferai,* &c., *ferais,* &c.
35.—Derivatives of *dire.*	Should be placed page 36.
" *Joindre.*	*Poindre.*
36.—*Relever.*	*Révéler.*

17.—C. *Cent* multiplied, always takes the *s* if not followed by another number : *Il y en a deux cents.*

Vingt follows the same rule : *Il y en a quatre-vingts.*

41.—B. The subj. is also used in those cases after *qui :*

Connaissez-vous quelqu'un qui soit plus tempéré ?

Conversational Exercises.

The following exercises may be commenced, as soon as the auxiliary verbs have been fairly committed to memory—the pupil must be made to write them out, and learn every sentence by heart, so as to have the whole at ready command during the lessons. In classes, pupils should address the phrases to each other, recommencing in succession: and in private tuition, master and pupil may alternatively address them to each other. By this method the student will acquire a conversational habit and confidence, which the mere writing of long unconnected sentences, never can bestow.

The first twelve are merely preparatory, and intended to impart a ready facility in putting questions, and giving answers.

Exercise First.

A.	B.
Have you a new pair of boots?	Yes I have a new pair of boots.
You have a new pair of boots?	Yes I have.*
Have you not a new pair of boots?	No I have no new boots.
You have no new boots?	No I have not.
Are you ready?	Yes I am quite ready.
You are quite ready?	Yes I am.†
Are you not ready yet?	No I am not quite ready yet.‡
You are not quite ready yet?	No I am not.
Has he a horse?	Yes he has a very fine horse.
He has a very fine horse?	Yes he has.
Has he not a very fine horse?	No he has no horse,
He has no horse?	No he has not.
Is he rich?	Yes he is very rich.
He is very rich?	Yes he is.
Is he not very rich?	No he is not very rich.
He is not very rich?	No he is not.

* If every word in this phrase were expressed it would run thus: Yes I of them have one pair, and remember that this is the form all similar phrases must have in French.

† *It* being understood must be expressed in French, hence say: Yes I it am.

‡ *Yet* adverb, must be placed immediately after not: I am not yet quite ready.

2ND.

A	B
Have we any meat?	Yes we have plenty of meat.
We have plenty of meat?	Yes we have.
Have we not some meat?	No we have no meat.
We have no meat?	No we have not.
Are we too late?	Yes we are a deal too late.
We are a deal too late?	Yes we are.
Are we not too late?	No we are not too late.
We are not too late?	No we are not.
Have they a house?	Yes they have a beautiful house.
They have a beautiful house?	Yes they have.
Have they not a beautiful house?	No they have no house.
They have no house?	No they have not.
Are they poor?	Yes they are extremely poor.
They are extremely poor?	Yes they are.
Are they not extremely poor?	No they are not very poor.
They are not very poor?	No they are not.

Observe.—The figures above the words refer to the pages, and the letters to the tables containing the rules to be consulted.

IMPERFECT A	3RD.	B
Had you company often?		Yes we very often had company.
You often had company?		Yes we had.
Had you not company often?		No we had not company often.
You had not company often?		No we had not.
Were you busy when he called* ?		Yes I was busy when he called.
You were busy when he called?		Yes I was
Were you not busy when he called?		No I was not busy when he called.
You were not busy when he called?		No I was not.
PRETERITE.		
Had you a good crop last year?		Yes we had a very good crop.
You had a very good crop?		Yes we had.
Had you not a very good crop last year?		No we had not a very good crop.
You had not a very good crop?		No we had not.
	20—e	
Were you surprised to see me yesterday?		Yes I was rather surprised.
You were rather surprised to see me?		Yes I was.
Were you not surprised to see me yesterday?		No I was not much surprised.
You were not surprised to see me?		No I was not.

* To call at a house, or person is rendered by the v. *passer*, hence say *quand il passa*.

4TH.

	14—e	
Will you have a little garden?		Yes I shall have a little garden.
You will have a little garden?		Yes I shall.
Will you not have a little garden?		No I shall have no garden.
You will have no garden?		No I shall not.
Will you be at home to-morrow?		Yes I shall be at home to-morrow.
You will be at home to-morrow?		Yes I shall.
Will you not be at home to-morrow?		No I shall not be at home to-morrow
You will not be at home to-morrow?		No I shall not.
Would you have time now?		Yes I should have time now.
You would have time now?		Yes I should.
Would you not have time now?		No I should not have time now.
You would not have time now?		No I should not.
	20—e	
Would you be glad to see him?		Yes I should be very glad to see him
You would be glad to see him?		Yes I should.
Would you not be glad to see him?		No I should not be very glad to see him.
You would not be very glad to see him?		No I should not.

A	5TH.	B
Let him have patience.		Yes let him not be so impatient.
Have more economy in future.		Yes let us not be so extravagant.
	8—f	
Let them have more energy.		Yes let them not be so idle.
Do you think I have done my duty?		No I fear not.
Do you think they have succeeded?		No I fear they have not succeeded.
Do you think she is arrived?		No I fear she is not arrived.
Do you think they are gone?		No I fear they are not gone yet?

8—f

You wished I might have less expense.	Yes I wished you might not have so much expense.
You wished they were bolder ?	Yes I wished they were not so timid.
You wished they were more economical ?	Yes I wished they were not so extravagant.
You wished they might have more money ?	Yes I wished they might not have so much privation.

6TH.

A	B
Have you had much work this week ?	Yes I have had a deal of work this week.
You have had a deal of work this week ?	Yes I have.
Have you not had a deal of work this week ?	No I have not had much work this week.
You have not had a deal of work this week ?	No I have not.
Have you been ill to day ?	Yes I have been very ill to-day.
You have been very ill to day ?	Yes I have.
Have you not been very ill to day ?	No I have not been very ill to-day.
You have not been very ill to day ?	No I have not.
Has he been in the country this year ?	Yes he has been in the country this year.
He has been in the country this year ?	Yes he has.
Has he not been in the country this year ?	No he has not been in the country this year.
He has not been in the country this year ?	No he has not.
We have had but very little frost this winter.	No we have not had much frost this winter.
We have had a very good harvest this year ?	Yes and I hope we shall have a 16—d good one next year.

On the four Conjugations.

7TH

A	B
43—g Do you speak French ?	Yes I speak it a little.
He does not speak English ?	No but he speaks Italian.
31— They are speaking of the harvest ?	Yes whilst we are speaking of the seeds.
Where did you use to lodge ?	30—b I generally lodged near the bridge.
Did he always pay ready money ?	No he was not very fond* of paying ready money.
Did they often travel ?†	Yes they travelled very often.
Did you find him at home yesterday ?	No but we met him in the street.
Will you buy those houses ?	No I do not think I shall.
Would you weep if he were to die ?	Yes nothing would afflict me more.
Shall I bring him with me ?	Yes and let him not forget to bring his flute.
Let us both call ?	Very well let us make haste.

* *To be fond of*, and *to like* are both rendered by the verb *aimer*, without auxiliary.

† Say : Travelled they often.

A	8TH.	B
		22—b
Has he done his drawing?		No* he has not quite done it yet
But you have finished yours?		Yes I finished mine yesterday.
And I was just finishing mine when you knocked at the door.		Well I am very glad I did not come sooner to disturb you.
When do you start?		I should start immediately if my brother were ready.
Let us all start together?		Agreed, let us start together.
When is your sister coming back?		She will not be back before to-morrow.
Shall we go out a little?		Yes let us go out a little.
Has your friend succeeded in his undertaking?		No unfortunately he has not.
Who filled his head with those speculations?		Oh he has been entirely dazzled by appearances.
He often builds castles in the air?		Yes he does not reflect much.

* Say; no he not it has not.

A	9TH.	B
How do you receive your money?		I receive it every* month.
And how do they receive theirs?		We all receive it in the same manner.
Has he received his papers?		Yes I think he has.
Did you receive letters every day?		Yes we† received some every day.
Did you receive that parcel yesterday?		Yes I received it last night.
They received a large basket of apples yesterday?		Well and we received a great jar of honey.
When is he to be here?		They are all to be here to night.
Should you not receive those books to-day?		Yes I ought to receive them to-day.
Well and if not, you will receive them to-morrow?		I hope so for I ought to have received them yesterday.
How have you been received?		Oh I was received with open arms.

* All the months. † We of them (en).

A	10TH.	B
Do you know him?		Yes I know him very well.
He does not seem to know you?		He only pretends not to know me.
They know almost every body?		Yes and we know scarcely anybody.
He was always afraid of being cheated?		Yes he often pretended to have been taken in.
Did they not* sell butter formerly?		No but they used to sell cheese.
She returned you the book yesterday?		Yes and she told me it amused her very much.
Will you take those papers with you?		Yes I will take them all.
Will they sell their gig?		No I do not think they will.
Would you know him again?		Yes I think I should.
Instruct him as well as you can.		Fear not, I will do him justice.
Take care of your pockets.		Oh I have nothing to lose.
Have we lost?		Yes we have lost this time.

* Phrases of this kind may either be expressed thus: *est-ce qu'ils ne vendaient pas*, or simply: *ne vendaient-ils pas?*

On Impersonal Verbs.*

11th.

A	B
At what time† must I start?	You must start at six.
They must not go too far?	No they must not go very far.
What must we do?	We must tell him not to come.
At what o'clock must he get up?	He must be up at day break.
Will it be necessary to start early?	Yes they must start before breakfast.
We must not mind‡ these things?	No we must be more reasonable.
You must not allow yourself to be persuaded by those people?	No I must mistrust them.
He is obliged to go to London?	Well but I must necessarily speak to him before Sunday.
He will be obliged to leave the house?	If so he must sell his furniture.
You must soon have a new hat?	Yes I must have one very shortly.

* Before commencing this exercise consult rules.....page 37

† *Heure.* ‡ *Faire attention à.*

12th.

A	B
Is* it not better to be satisfied with our lot?	Yes it is much better than to grumble.
Is it worth while to speak to him?	No it is not worth while to† say anything about it.
Would it not be better for‡ him to be quiet?	Yes it would be much better.
How long is it since§ you saw him?	I have not seen him these‖ six months.
Is there any danger?	No there is nothing to fear.
Is there no means of finding him?	No it is useless to seek him.
Were you not in London a fortnight ago¶?	No it is above** a year since I was there.
How†† many years has your sister been there now?	It‡‡ will have been five years at Easter.
It is not very easy to please her.	Is it true?

* *Ne vaut-il pas mieux.* † *d'en parler.* ‡ *for* after *to be better*, must be rendered by *que*, the same after *to be expedient, propre, good, necessary, difficult.* § *Que vous ne l'avez vu.* ‖ All such phrases are rendered by *y avoir* heading the sentence. ¶ *Ago* stands for *it is so long since*, and must therefore be expressed by *y avoir*, hence say : *it there has fifteen days.* ** *Plus d'un an que je n'y ai été.* †† Say : *how many years there has it, that your sister there is.* ‡‡ *It there will have.*

13th.

The Lesson.—Have you a penknife? Yes I have. Where is it? In my desk. Will you lend it to me? Certainly, with pleasure. Where are all the pens? They are below. Is the ink here? Yes the ink is here. Have we paper enough? Yes, we have enough. Are you sure of that? Yes, I am sure of it. Your cousins are not here? No, they are in the country. Have they found their dog? Yes they have found it. When do you expect them? Not before next week. Well, are we ready? Yes we are

all ready. And are all the books here ? Yes, I believe so. Wait. I have lost my pencil ? Your pencil. Yes, have you seen it ? No, I
43—a 22—a
have not. Where can it be ? Perhaps in your pocket. Yes here† it is.

* *I believe* or *think so, I believe* or *think not* in the sense of *yes* or *no*, are expressed thus : *Je crois*, or *pense que oui, Je crois* or *pense que non*, and *I should say* or *think so* or *not* thus : *Je dirais que oui, Je dirais que non.*

† *Here, there*, preceding the pronouns *it, he, she, they*, joined to the verb *to be* are rendered by *le (la les) voici*, or *le (la les) voilà.*

14TH.

THE LESSON.—Where is your exercise ? Here it is. Have you made many mistakes ? Yes, I fear there are a great many. Have
12—e
you found it difficult ? Yes very. The next will be easier ? I am glad of that. Do you know it well by heart ? Yes, I think so. Well we shall see ? At least I knew it very well this morning. Is* this your book ? No, that† is my brother's. Where is yours ? I have mislaid it somewhere. Is my slate there ? No I do not see it. Perhaps it is upon the other table ? Yes, there it is, well let us begin. Shall I read a little ? Yes, you may read a little for pronunciation. Is this your translation ? Yes, but I could not very well understand it. Well it must be explained to you,

* *Is this, is that* preceeding a pronoun, or article, are rendered by *est-ce là.*

† *This is, that is, these are, those are*, meaning *it is that, they are those*, must be rendered by *c'est celui* [m.] *c'est celle* [f.] *ce sont ceux* [pl.]

15TH.

OF THE HOUR.—What o'clock is it ? Why* what o'clock do you
41—b
think it is. I should say about three. What three† ? It is not two yet. Oh it must be at least half-past two ? you mean half-past ‡ one. It was twenty minutes after twelve when I left home. Well, and you have not been above a quarter of an hour coming. I had to wait nearly ten minutes at the drawbridge. Wait I'll soon tell you the hour. Well was I not right ? It wants precisely a quarter to two. Well, then I can stay three quarters of an hour longer. Can't you stay 'till four ? No, I promised to be back at a quarter past three. Louisa will be here in about an hour. Until what time will she stay ? Oh, perhaps 'till twelve.§ If so you wont be in bed before one.

* *Mais.* † The word hour must always be expressed in French. ‡ In English the halfs, quarters, and minutes are always expressed before the hour, and in French after the hour, thus : *7 heures moins un quart, 7 heures et quart, 7 heures dix.* § *Twelve*, is always rendered by *midi, minuit.*

16TH.

OF THE HOUR.—Is * your watch right? To the minute with London time. What o'clock is it now? 25 minutes to one. Mine does not go very well. Do you wind it up regularly? Not always, for it is down now. Well then you cannot expect it to go well. No, but it generally loses †. Mine did the same before I had it regulated. And it goes well now? To a second. Just see what it is by our clock. Precisely a quarter past one. Well then, it gains. Yes, it generally gains a little. Hark! that is the town clock striking a quarter past. They keep very well together. Not always, sometimes our clock is 20 minutes fast. That is a mere trifle during these long days.

* Goes. † In speaking of watches, &c., *to lose, to gain*, are rendered by *avancer, retarder*.

17TH.

SALUTATION.—

Good	morning—sir. Mr., gentlemen.	Bon	jour—monsieur—messieurs.
	evening—madam—ladies.		soir—madame—mesdames.
	night—miss—young ladies.		nuit--mademoiselle--mesdemoiselles

How do you do*? Very well thank you, and how are you? As well as can be, thank you. I am very glad to hear it: how are they all at home? They are all very well except my sister. Is she ill, what ails her? I think she has taken cold. I am very sorry to hear it, but I hope it will not have serious consequences. I hope not. How long has she now been indisposed? Only since last Sunday. What does the Dr. think of it? Oh, he says that there is not the least danger. I believe your father and mother have enjoyed very good health lately? Yes, and my brother is entirely recovered. What! has he been ill too? Yes indeed, so bad that we had lost all hope of his recovery. Bless me is it possible!

* In speaking of a person's health the v. *se porter* is always used instead of *to do* and *to be: comment vous portez-vous?*

In a familiar way the v. *aller* is also used from person to person: *comment ça va? mais ça va assez bien.*

18TH.

PARTING.—Well I must leave you. What! already? Yes, I really must go. You are in a great hurry. Do you know that I have yet two visits to pay*. Ah, well if so, we must excuse you. Yes, if you please, for† it is getting rather late you see. Well, but when shall we have the pleasure of seeing you again? I shall call as soon as I can. Well do not fail. No, I certainly shall not. I am sorry Mrs. D. should be engaged. Yes, I regret exceedingly not to have the pleasure of seeing her. I know she will be quite vexed. Well I hope to have that pleasure next time. Oh yes, I hope so. Well then until we meet again, adieu. Farewell, give ‡ my love at home. I shall not fail.

* *Faire.* † *Car il commence à se faire un peu tard.* ‡ *Faites mes amitiés.*

19TH.

BREAKFAST.—How do you feel this morning ? Oh tolerably well. At what time did you get up* ? Not before half-past seven. You have been idle this morning ? Yes, I went to bed rather late. What were you doing so late ? I spent† the evening at Mrs. B's. Oh, I did not know you were at‡ a party. Oh, she only had a few friends. Which will you take, coffee or tea ? A cup of coffee first, if you please. Here is toast and bread and butter. I should prefer bread, for § I am going to take a little ham. Do so, with a little fowl. Will you pass me the salt, if you please. Oh ! I beg your pardon. Take an egg. Thank you, I have made an excellent breakfast. What ! you have not done yet ? Yes I have done thank you.

* *Vous êtes-vous levé.* † passed. ‡ *En soirée.* § Remember always to translate *for* meaning *because* by *parceque* or *car.*

20TH.

DINNER.—I am very glad dinner is ready. Well, I* am not sorry for it. What† shall I help you to ? A little soup if you please. Well, are you ready for a little fish ? Yes, I shall‡ take a little, if you please. How do you find it ? Truly excellent. Well, will you allow me to help you to a little more ? No more, thank you. Shall I trouble you to pass me that dish ? You mean§ the mutton. Yes, shall‖ I cut you a little of it ? Well, thank you, I shall take a little of the duck. What vegetables shall I help you to, potatoes or cabbage ? Well, I prefer taking a few of the turnips. Shall I have the pleasure of taking a glass of wine with you ? I shall be very happy to do so. Will you take a little pudding ? Nothing more thank you.

* I not of it am not sorry neither. † What (*que*) to you shall serve I. ‡ Of it. § *Voulez dire.* ‖ (To) you of it shall cut I a little ?

21ST.

TEA.—You* will do us the pleasure to stay and take tea with us ? Well, thank you, I accept your invitation. Well then, will you draw nearer the table ? Thank you I am quite comfortable here. Do you take sugar ? Very little, if you please. You take

cream no doubt ? No thank you I never take any.† Shall I pass you the cake, or some bread and butter ? The bread and butter if you please. Is your tea agreeable ? Quite‡ so, thank you. Will you allow me to pass you a few shrimps ? Thank you, I never eat any. Well, then a little ham ? Thank you, I prefer a few radishes. Will you pass me your cup ? Only half a cup, if you please. We never make half cups here. Well then just as you please.

* You will to us make the honour of. † Of it.
‡ Say ; he not could it be more—*d'avantage.*

22ND.

TRAVELLING.—What time was it when we started* ? Half-past eight precisely. We are not going very fast. No, the roads are rather bad. At what Inn do you put up in London ? At the Green Lion. That is a very good Inn I believe. Yes, the accommodation† is very good. Where do you start for to-morrow ? For Dover. By coach or by rail‡ ? Oh, by rail. Do you stay§ any time at Dover ? No, I shall take the first steamer for Havre. And from there where do you go ? Probably direct to Paris. Do you go any further than Paris ? Well,‖ I may have occasion to go as far as Bordeaux. Well then, perhaps,¶ you will come back by water ?** Yes, it is possible, if the weather keep†† fair. You ‡‡ will have to take a sailing vessel. No, I believe there are steamers during the summer season.

* *Sommes partis.* † Say, yes one there is very well. ‡ *Chemin-de-Fer.* § *Vous arrêtez-vous.* ‖ *Mais il peut se faire que j'aie.* ¶ Place *perhaps* after the verb. ** *Par mer.* †† *Se tient beau.* ‡‡ *Il vous faudra prendre.*

23RD.

MORNING INQUIRIES.—Well, after all you did not go to the concert last night. No, I went* to the theatre. Where there many people ? No, not a great many. What was the piece ? The Lady of Lyons. Did they go through it well ? Yes, pretty well. I think you would have been more amused at the concert. It† was well attended I believe ? Oh yes, quite full. How did Miss D. sing ? Oh, as usual most delightfully. Were there many of our acquaintances ? Not so many as I expected‡. Mr. and Mrs. D. were there I suppose ? Yes, they sat§ close by me. And who else‖ did you observe ? Who do you think sat just behind me ? I can not tell. Mr. S. Is it possible ! So¶ shortly after his wife's death ? Yes, and he seemed more cheerful than** ever.

* *Fus.* † *Il y avait beaucoup de monde.* ‡ *Je m'attendais.* § Were seated. ‖ *En outre.* ¶ *Sitôt.* ** *Que.*

24TH.

AT A PARTY.—It is a long time since* I had the pleasure of meeting you. Yes indeed, it is a very long time. I hope we shall

41—a

have the pleasure of hearing you sing. No, no, you mean to say, that you will grant us the pleasure of hearing you. Oh, I see, you begin already to make excuses, but they will not be listened to. I wish you would ask† Miss F. to‡ sing. What a§ beautiful voice she has. Yes, and she knows so well how to‖ use it. Have¶ you had dancing already ? Yes, they** have had two or three waltzes. I wish you would introduce me to Miss B. I assure you, I shall have great pleasure in†† doing so. We must wait a little, for she is just going to perform a piece‡‡ on the harp. They say she plays delightfully.

* *Que je n'ai eu.* † *à.* ‡ *De.* § This article is never expressed after *what* admirative, hence *what a fine girl, what a large house,* would be merely rendered thus : *quelle belle fille, quelle grande maison.* ‖ *S'en servir.* ¶ Has one danced. ** One has made. †† *à le faire.* ‡‡ When piece signifies production in music or writing it must always be rendered by *morceau,* except as a title to plays, or a book containing plays.

25TH.

WALK.—Shall* we take a walk ? Yes, let us take a walk before dinner. Where is your stick ? I have lost it. Well, and I cannot find my parasol. Oh, I have found them both. Where were they ? In the study. Which† way shall we go ? Which‡ way you please. I believe that is a very pleasant road. Well then let us take it. This road is generally very smooth. Yes, I see (it, that). Shall we go far ? No, not far, if you please. Have you walked this§ way before ? No, I generally walk along the river side. How‖ green those hedges are ? Yes, and the fields have a beautiful appearance. Listen to those birds. How‖ well the one on that tree sings. Really, I do not think I can go much further. Well, if you feel tired let¶ us turn back.

* *Allons faire une promenade ?* Remember that *walk* is always rendered by its corresponding noun *promenade* with *faire* instead of *prendre* as in English, and the verb to walk for pleasure, that is, promenading, by the verb *se promener.*
† *De quel côté.* ‡ *Par où il vous plaira.* § *Par ici.* ‖ *Que ces haies.*
¶ *Que celui sur cet arbre chante donc bien.* ** *Retournons.*

26TH.

GARDEN.—Shall we take a* walk into the garden ? Have you anything interesting in it ? Come and see. I had no idea your garden was so large. You do not see the half of it yet. What have you in this bed ? There I have sown some carrots. And what have you in the next ? Turnips. And what on the other side ? There I intend sowing beetroot. Your beans are coming‡ up well. Yes, but the slugs have eaten some. I am looking if there are any flowers. Well,§ I have scarcely any. They require so much attention. Yes, and I really have not much time for it.‖ You used to have some in the other garden. Well, ¶ and I have a few here, down at the bottom. I must go and have a** look at them. I will see if I can gather you a little nosegay. Oh you are very kind.

* A short approximate turn, as here understood, is expressed by *faire un* [or *un petit*] *tour.* † Say, there have you any thing interesting. ‡ *Viennent bien.* § *Mais.* ‖ *Cela.* ¶ *Oui.* ** Them to see.

27TH.

GARDEN.—I went to see Mrs. B's. garden yesterday. Has she any strawberries ? Yes, a great many. Are they ripe ? A few here and there. Has she many currants ? No, not a great many. Last year she had such beautiful* gooseberries. Well, I believe she will have some fine ones this year. But there are no raspberries. No,† I do not think there are any. Has she many lettuces ? Oh, I should think ten different sorts. Some large ones ? Yes, some as big as a cabbage. What fine rhubarb she generally has. I do not think she has any this year. Did you observe any cucumbers ? No, there is not one. But a great many potatoes I suppose? Yes, one ‡ half of the garden has‖ nothing but potatoes.

* *De si belles.* † *Non, je ne crois pas qu'il y en ait.* ‡ *La moitié.*
‖ *N'est que.*

23TH.

MARKET.—How is the market to-day ? Oh full of every kind of provisions. What* do they sell chickens a couple now ? They are rather dear. What do you call dear ? When they ask from three and sixpence to four shilling a couple. Are there many geese and turkeys ? Yes, I never saw so many before. And plenty of game I suppose ? Yes, especially hares. Eggs and butter are cheap now. Yes, but meat is very dear. Especially lamb and mutton. Well yes, beef and veal are a little more reasonable. Pork is about the† cheapest thing there is. Nor‡ do I think fish very dear. What splendid salmon were there this morning. Any soles ? Yes, and eels in quantity. Well, and was there much fruit ? More apples than anything else.

* *Combien.* † *Ce qu'il y a de meilleur marché.* ‡ Say, I not find not the fish dear neither.

29TH.

CONSULTATION.—I come to* ask your advice. You mean† respecting that affair? Yes, what is to be done? I should be really much puzzled to tell‡ you. Well, but let us see what means might§ be adopted. If I were in‖ your place I ¶ should have nothing to do with it. I was of that opinion too at first. An idea has** just struck me. Well what is it ? Nay, we must resort†† to other means. Leave‡‡ it to me. Would §§ it not be better ? Perhaps so. But I am of opinion. Very well, then let ‖‖ us keep to that.

31—

Has Mr. D. mentioned¶¶ anything to you about it ? Not a word. That is strange, he told me he would. I saw him yesterday, but he never mentioned it. He must have forgotten it. That may be.

* Say, you to ask an advice. † You will to say. ‡ Of to you it to tell § *On pourrait.* ‖ *à.* ¶ *Je ne m'en mêlerais pas.* ** To me is come. †† *Avoir recours.* ‡‡ Leave me to do. §§ *Ne vaudrait-il pas mieux.* ‖‖ *Tenons nous en là.* ¶¶ *Vous en a-t-il parlé.*

30TH.

ASKING A FAVOUR.—I have a favour to ask of you. In what can I oblige you? Would you have the kindness to lend me two thousand pounds until next week ? Why not? undoubtedly with

12—e

the greatest of pleasure. I am infinitely obliged to you. I beg you will not mention it. I give you a great deal of trouble. Pray do not mention* that. You are extremely† kind. I shall always have great pleasure in‡ obliging you. I have no reason§ to doubt it. Rely‖ always on my friendship. You have already obliged me more than once. How will¶ you have it, in gold or paper ? Just as it will be most convenient to you. Well then, I shall give you the half in notes, and the rest in gold. Entirely as you please.

* *En parler.* † *Bien bon.* ‡ *à.* § Of it to doubt. ‖ *Comptez.* ¶ *Le souhaitez-vous.*

31ST.

SUPPER.—At what time shall we sup ? Immediately, if you like. Well, shall I ring to* have it brought up ? Yes, and then we shall have time for† a little music after. What‡ is there for supper? Some cold mutton, salad, a veal pie, and some very nice cheese. Now, will you help yourself to what there is ? I want another fork

22—c

to mix the salad. Do you put mustard to it ? No, only pepper, salt, vinegar and oil. Which will you take, wine or beer ? A glass of porter, if you have any. Well I do not know if there is any in the house. Your cheese is excellent. Why do you not take some butter with it ? Nothing else now. What, have you done already ? Yes, and made an excellent supper.

* For that one it bring up. † Of to make a little music. ‡ *Qu'est-ce qu'il y à.*

32ND.

NEWS.—Is there anything new ? No* there is nothing stirring. Have you seen the papers? Yes I have seen the Courier. When? This morning. And it contains no news? Nothing whatever. Oh, here† comes Mrs. B. Ha ! she will no doubt have some news. Perhaps so, for she is always full of news. Well Mrs. B., what‡ news are there ? What ! have you not heard ? Heard what ? That Miss B. got§ married this morning. Is it possible! Yes, and they have started for France. Well, you astonish me. It‖ surprises every body. I suppose her sister will soon follow her example. Very likely, at the first opportunity. I was saying to Mrs. D. when you came, you were bringing us some news. Well, I generally am *au courant* of all the local news. Politics, you never meddle with. No never.

* *Non, on ne dit rien de nouveau*, or, *non on ne parle de rien.* † *Voilà Madame D. qui vient.* ‡ *Que dit-on de nouveau.* § *S'est mariée.* ‖ *Cela.*

33RD.

WEATHER.—How* very cold it is to day. Yes it freezes very

15—g

hard. Is the river frozen ? Oh the ice is above an inch thick. How suddenly the weather has changed. Yes, for yesterday it was so mild. Indeed last week it was quite hot. What fine weather we had last Sunday. Beautiful for the season. I think we shall have snow before long.† I hope not, for I hate snowy weather. It is the thawing that is so disagreeable. According to accounts there have been some heavy tempests at sea. There has been a deal of wind lately. What continual rain they have had in London. Well, we had some heavy showers here. How foggy it was last night. Yes, we very often have fogs at this season of the year. It begins to‡ be very gloomy. Yes, and this morning it was so fair.

* That it makes then cold. † *Peu.* ‡ *à se faire.*

We should now advise, that all the exercises be recapitulated, (two or more per lesson may be prepared) and at the close of the second course, the pupil will or ought to be able to converse on familiar topics without exercise : as also be prepared with a sufficient stock of words and rules, to commence translating any English work into French, in his private study.

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